THE WEATHER.

Fair, slightly warmer today; Thursday fair, light to moderate northeast winds.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED A. D. 1867

TO SUBSCRIBERS

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VOL. LXXXIX—NO. 64. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1911. WHOLE NUMBER 13,784.

SENTENCE PASSED UPON M'NAMARAS

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James B. Gets Life Imprisonment and John J. Fifteen Years.

PUBLIC TALKS OF SENTENCE

James B. McNamara Makes Written Confession — Prominent Men Speak of Sentences as Just —Trial First Chapter

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 5.—James B. McNamara, confessed murderer, was sentenced to life imprisonment here today by Judge Walter Bordwell. His brother John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who confessed to the dynamiting of the Llewellyn Iron Works, was sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary.

James Boyd McNamara and John J. McNamara, brothers, natives of Cincinnati, O., today felt the strong hand of justice which they long had sought to evade. James B. McNamara was sentenced to imprisonment for life for murder committed in dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building and killing 21 persons, and his brother to 15 years in the penitentiary for blowing up the Llewellyn Iron Works.

It was theoretical reaction of the law against the lawless methods which John J. McNamara, secretary and treasurer of the International Association of Bridge & Structural Iron Workers pursued in fighting employers who kept open shops.

Though the younger brother, James B., informally presenting his confession to the court today, declared that he intended no murder when he placed 16 sticks of dynamite beneath the Times building on October 1, 1910, John J. McNamara, recounting tonight to his attorneys his principles, broke down as he muttered that he fought against great odds in the best way he could. It was a sequel to the court's decision earlier in the day when he received his sentence in tears of abject surrender.

A few hours after the sentences were pronounced by Judge Bordwell, word went forth that subpoenas would be issued for both McNamaras to appear before a Federal grand jury to divulge further details of their dynamiting conspiracies.

The United States government will demand of them information concerning interstate trafficing in dynamite which is alleged to have resulted in more than 100 explosions at bridges and factories where labor's welfare was involved. Something of the same fear of terrorism brought by those explosions flitted through a crowd of nearly 15,000 persons today as it surged back and forth around the jail expecting to see the McNamaras taken to the hall of records, where previous scenes in the trial had been enacted. But the court and counsel, taking cognizance of possible lawlessness, held the final session in a court room adjoining the jail and the prisoners were taken thither over an interior bridge passage way.

"I never carried a gun until today since the McNamara affair started," confided Samuel L. Browne, chief of the State department of investigation, when his detectives reported to him that suspicious characters by the scores were scattered in the crowd.

Judge Bordwell changed his mind several times, but took final precaution and held court in the small chamber beside the jail.

Outside the crowd begged for entrance. An army of policemen fought its efforts. To the hall of records, not far distant, the mass of humans moved back and forth in confusion and even many who really were entitled to admission, were denied that privilege.

In the hall of records, floors and stairways were choked with the curious. Only a hundred persons saw the two brothers led through the narrow passageway into the chamber beside the jail.

A supreme ordeal faced James B. McNamara, who worried as to whether the court would inflict the extreme penalty, death. John J. McNamara, not liable to such severity, was anxious for his brother's sake.

The 24 minutes of procedure that decided the fate of the two men went forward slowly. It was quiet almost to the point of monotony. Pleas of guilty were entered with the assurance of District Attorney Jno. D. Fredericks that he would urge clemency.

But, whatever fortitude the two men had mustered for the occasion, received a set-back and dismay threatened them for a moment as Judge Bordwell, in passing sentence on James B. McNamara, seemed to be inclined to inflict the death penalty. And though it did not come, the severity of Judge Bordwell's remarks cut, and John J. McNamara's accustomed expression, half smile and half snear, passed into one of dejection.

"I never saw a man change so much within a few minutes," declared Judge Bordwell later. Attorneys close by saw tears in the eyes of John J. McNamara. The young man, the confessed murderer, took his sentence calmly. As he resumed his seat he smiled in recognition of an acquaintance.

Judge Bordwell talked slowly and with supreme gravity. Unused to criminal trials, he pronounced his first

(Continued on Page Eight.)

STAY REFUSED MEAT PACKERS

Trial of Men for Violating Sherman Law Will be Resumed at Chicago—Selection of Jury. At Early Date.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The Supreme Court of the United States today refused to grant a stay of the beef packers trial in Chicago until the court would be able to pass on the constitutional question raised by the packers in habeas corpus proceedings.

The packers are cited to appear tomorrow in the United States District Court at Chicago for trial on indictments alleging criminal violations of the Sherman anti-trust law. Today's action by the Supreme Court will permit the trial to proceed.

The court's decision was the final step in a long legal contest to avoid trial at this time.

Trial to Begin Today.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Trial of the ten indicted Chicago meat packers will begin tomorrow morning in the United States District Court before Judge George A. Carpenter. Refusal of the United States Supreme Court today to issue a stay in order that the constitutionality of the criminal clause of the Sherman anti-trust act, under which the accusations are made, might be tested, brought the fight for delay to an end, it was said by attorneys for the packers tonight.

Selection of a jury will begin as soon as motions are disposed of in court tomorrow. Thirty peremptory challenges will be allowed each side in selecting the jurors.

Only one question was not settled tonight by the defense. That was whether an attempt would be made to try the packers one at a time, instead of concurrently. This, United States District Attorney James S. Wilkerson is prepared to combat, inasmuch as the men will be on trial for alleged conspiracy.

Eighty-two veniremen will report for service when court opens, the rest of a panel of 100 having been excused.

The government will be represented by Mr. Wilkerson and seven other attorneys, among them Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, and Elwood Godman.

DURHAM'S COURT HOUSE.

No Action for Present—Merchant's Association Will Entertain.

Durham, N. C., Dec. 5.—The agitation for a new court house which has been on here for the last year, was put to sleep yesterday for a whole year, when the county commissioners voted to take no action at present Two of the board voted for prompt action an dtwo against it, while the chairman, Luther B. Markham, declined to vote either way. It is understood, however, that Chairman Markham was in favor of taking some action in the matter. To proceed with the matter required unanimous action and that was impossible, for a perfect agreement could not be reached.

The Merchants' Association has sent out the invitation for its big banquet here Tuesday night of next week. The programme is not altogether complete at this time, but it is the plan of the merchants to have the big officials of the Seaboard Air Line railway here, along with Editor Josephus Daniels, of the News and Observer, and Major Hemphill, of the Charlotte Observer. Invitations have been sent to them, and there will be a place on the programme for both. Judge James S. Manning, ex-solicitor Jones Fuller, representative railroad men, local newspaper men, and others, are to make short addresses. The banquet is in a large measure a tribute to the railroad men, and is more or less a means of courting the Seaboard officials, and it is hoped that a hint of the change in the main line of that road through Durham will be given at the time. The Association is to have a great gathering at that time, as the December annual banquet is an annual affair with the merchants.

BARGE MARYLAND SINKS.

She was Valued at $20,000—Five Men on Board Saved.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5.—The last vestige of the unfortunate steamboat General Slocum, on which about 1,000 lives were lost in the waters of New York some years ago, now lies at the bottom of the sea. After the steamboat was burned to the water's edge the hull was converted into a barge and given the name of Maryland. Today a report was received here that the barge could not stand the gale that blew off the New Jersey coast yesterday and sank somewhere in the vicinity of Sandy Hook. The crew of five men were taken off by a tug. The Maryland was valued at $20,000 and there was no insurance.

Bad luck pursued the hull of the General Slocum even after it had been turned into a barge. Peter Hagan, the owner of the ill fated hulk said she was always getting into trouble. "Ill fortune always followed her," he said today. "Even on this trip we had to put in a new rudder before she went to sea. I am glad she's gone. Of course, I didn't like to throw $20,000 into the sea, but now that she's gone, I have no regret."

FEAR YACHTS LOST.

Bound From North to Southern Waters—Ran Into Strong Gale.

Beaufort, N. C., Dec. 5.—Fears are entertained for the safety of a number of small yachts bound from Northern ports to Southern waters which left Sunday and ran into a strong southwest gale which shifted to the northwest and probably has driven the little vessels off shore.

The three masted schooner Susie H. Davidson, bound from New York to Savannah, is reported 40 miles south of Hatteras in distress and it is believed her crew has been taken off by a passing vessel.

REBELS GAINING LOST CONFIDENCE

Leaders of Chinese Revolution Unwilling to Consider Government Terms.

REINFORCEMENTS ARE ON WAY

Marching Toward Hankow From Wu Chang—Provisional Constitution for New Province—Nanking Perhaps the Capitol

Peking, China, Dec. 5.—The Chinese Rebels in the vicinity of Hankow are regaining confidence, according to Consular reports received here today, and leaders of the revolution are not willing to consider any terms from the government except those providing for a republic.

Rebel reinforcements are marching toward Hankow from Wu Chang. The revolutionaries announce the arrival at Hankow of representatives of eight provinces with the proxies of three other provinces and that the delegates adopted a provisional constitution for the new republic. The president of the republic, it is declared, will be elected by delegates appointed by the provincial governors. Five boards will be created, viz: Civil, foreign, finance, war and communications. A popular convention will be called after six months have elapsed.

The revolutionaries hope to make Nanking the capital. In the interim the Hupeh military administration will command the Rebel provinces. It is believed that a strong movement is on foot to substitute a Chinese regency for the present regent, who, with other Manchu Princes, will retire from Peking. But it is unlikely that even this will satisfy the majority of the provinces.

GOV. WILSON SPEAKS.

Delivered Two Addresses at Baltimore Yesterday and Last Night.

Baltimore, Dec. 5.—Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, made two addresses here today and tonight. This afternoon's address was before the Maryland Week Exposition, and the Governor referred to the undeveloped resources of the South and the important part played by the farmer in connection with the government and institutions of the country.

"American municipal government" was the subject of an address tonight at a mass meeting under the aspices of the Woman's Good Government Committee of Baltimore.

In his afternoon address the governor said the South is not merely to consume her own products, farm by farm, she must go to school to get the great masters of science, she must be interested in the consumption by young and old men of the great stores of knowledge which have been laid up in the modern world with regard to agricultural and other processes.

DR. BUMGARDNER DEAD

Native of Sampson County---Remains to Staunton for Burial

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—Dr. Happer Bumgardner, of Elliott, Sampson county, died at Baltimore yesterday. His remains were taken to Staunton, Va., today and will be buried there tomorrow at 11 o'clock. Dr. Bumgardner was about 38 years old, and had been engaged in business in North Carolina. Two weeks ago he was sent to Baltimore for treatment. His death was not expected and his mother, Mrs. P. V. Bumgardner, did not get to his bedside until after the end.

Dr. Bumgardner was a nephew of Mrs. P. L. Murphy, of Morganton, and a brother of Mrs. Willie Faison, of Elliott, and Mrs. Hugh Humphrey, of Goldsboro, and a cousin of Mrs. Marion Butler, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Butler accompanied the remains to Virginia. H. E. C. B.

ROBESON ADVANCE SOLD

Lumberton Paper to Become Democratic Sheet—Daniel Boone

(By Long Distance Telephone).

Lumberton, N. C., Dec. 5.—The Robeson Advance, the Republican paper established here 15 months ago, was sold today to Messrs. G. S. McKenzie and Samuel Edwards, after several days negotiations. The paper will be changed to a Democratic publication. At a meeting of the County Commissioners last night the publishing of the county's annual statement was awarded to The Advance, it being the lowest bidder.

Daniel Boone was the attraction at the Opera House here tonight. It is a good show and produces the real live Indians and the wolves. It is well worth seeing at the price.

PROMINENT MAN SUICIDES.

Dr. Sydney Buffington Shot Himself—Wrote Letters to Friends.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5.—Dr. Sydney Buffington, a nephew of Judge Buffington, of the United States Court of Appeals, and a member of a family prominent in the western section of this State, committed suicide here today by shooting himself through the head. Before firing the fatal shot he calmly wrote letters to several of his relatives and sent messages to many of his friends.

SUGAR TRUST INVESTIGATION

Profits Made by Beet Sugar Interests. Unnecessary Rise in Price From Which Beet Raisers Got No Benefit.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Representative Raker, of California, drew from W. T. Willett, a sugar expert witness before the House investigating committee today, the magnitude of the profit made by the beet sugar interests on the rise in sugar to the consumer, which began in June of this year.

Mr. Willett said that when the New York price of sugar advanced, a corresponding rise was announced in the West, notwithstanding the fact that the beet sugar refineries of Colorado and California had an enormous supply of their product on hand.

Mr. Willett, who earlier in his testimony said that sugar had drifted back to approximately six cents a pound, testified that the farmers who raise the sugar beets got no benefit from the rise. He was paid the same price for his beets that was named in the contracts dated months before.

"Why did the beet sugar manufacturers of California raise their prices just because New York refiners 3,000 miles away did so?" asked Mr. Raker.

"Because it was good business."

"That is what is known as 'good business' is it?"

"Yes, of course. If they hadn't done so they would have been called fools if they gave away two cents profit on a pound."

Mr. Willett gave the committee much statistical data on the world's operations in sugar. He denounced the gratuity given the Hawaiian sugar planters by free entry to the United States and expressed the opinion that free raw sugar would "starve the beet sugar men to death."

CONTRADICT TESTIMONY

Hearing in Lorimer Case Resumed Yesterday—New Witnesses

Washington, Dec. 5.—When the Senate Committee, which is investigating the election of Senator William Lorimer, of Illinois, resumed hearings today, Elbridge T. Haney, chief of counsel for the defense, introduced witnesses to contradict the testimony of Charles A. White that Sydney Yarborough was at Springfield, Ill., on the night of May 24th, 1909.

F. G. Hull, of Chicago, one of the pass clerks of the Illinois Central Railroad, identified a pass issued to White, which was used between Chicago and Springfield on the night of May 25th. It is the contention of the defense that Yarborough used the pass, and that he was in Chicago and not in Springfield on the night of the 24th. When the committee resumes tomorrow Mr. Haney will produce George Gloss, Mrs. Ellen Gloss, E. J. Bell and William Sturmer, all of Chicago, by whom he expects to complete testimony on that point.

The committee showed a marked disposition today to have the investigation finished without further delays. Senator Jones complained because enough witnesses were not on hand to occupy a whole afternoon. Senator Kenyon joined the general request that all possible delays be eliminated.

It is the intention of the committee to hold daily sessions until the case is closed.

POSTMASTER AT ASHEBORO.

Nominations Sent by President to the Senate Yesterday.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate late today: To be Collector of Customs for the Pamlico district, John D. Biddle. To be Postmaster at Asheboro, John M. Burrows, and Erie Lamar Ellington, son of Sheriff Ellington, of Johnston county, to be a second lieutenant in the army. H. E. C. B.

OUTLINES.

A stay in the trial of the Chicago meat packers has been refused by the Supreme Court at Washington, and the trial will be resumed at Chicago today. Early arrangements will be made for the selection of the jury—— Representative Raker, of California, drew from a witness the magnitude of the profits made by the beet sugar interests of the West. The price of beet sugar was advanced last year two cents on the pound and of this rise the beet farmers got no benefit—— Sentence was yesterday passed upon James B. and John J. McNamara, at Los Angeles, the former getting life imprisonment and the latter fifteen years. Prominent men adjudged the sentences wise ones —— President Taft's message on the trusts was delivered to both houses of Congress yesterday and was generally well received. Democrats, however, held that the first message should have dealt with the tariff——Italians Monday attacked and occupied a military camp near Tripoli, driving the enemy from the coast and their bases of supplies——The Chinese Rebels in the vicinity of Hankow are regaining confidence, according to consular reports received at Peking, and leaders are unwilling to consider any terms from the government except providing for a republic.

New York markets: Money on call firm, 4 1-4 to 5 1-4 per cent.; ruling rate 4 1-2; closing bid 4; offered at 4 1-2. Spot cotton closed quiet. Rosin steady. Turpentine firm. Flour unsettled, with demand slack. Wheat, spot weak; No. 2 red -- 1-4, elevator export basis, and 96 3-4 fob afloat. Corn spot, easy; export new, 68 1-2 fob afloat to arrive; options 7-8 cents net decline.

GEN. REYES SECLUDED IN MEXICO

Government Officials Think They Will Soon Capture Him.

GOMEZ HAS BEEN LYNCHED

Eight of His Partisans Have Also Been Lynched—No Alarm at General Reyes' Return.

Mexico City, Dec. 5.—Ches Gomez, whose rebellion at Juchitan resulted in a clash between President Madero and the governor of Oaxaca, was lynched this afternoon at Rincon Antonio. Eight of Gomez's partisans met a like fate.

Gen. Bernardo Reyes has returned to Mexico. Just where he is and just where he crossed the international boundary are not generally known, but that he is in Mexican territory is an official statement.

Instead of manifesting alarm because of his coming, government officials tonight professed keen pleasure. They believe they will have little trouble in effecting his capture and the statement is made, if taken, he will have to stand trial on the charge of inciting rebellion.

Corpus Christi, Texas, Dec. 5.—According to information brought to Corpus Christi tonight, Gen. Bernardo Reyes and a small party of his followers boarded a southbound San Antonio and Arkansas Pass train at Pettus, Texas, late yesterday. Ticket were held to Alice, a junction point of the International & Great Northern and San Antonio & Arkansas Pass railroads.

HER BEAUTY SPOILED

Lady Enters Suit for $5,000---Accident Caused Disfiguration of Face

Camden, N. J., Dec. 5.—Claiming that her beauty had been spoiled entirely in an accident and her chance of marrying advantageously ruined, Miss Annette Myers, an Atlantic City school teacher, entered suit here today for $5,000 damages against Robert Cain, a member of the Camden county board of freeholders, whom she alleges is responsible.

Recently the school teacher and a party of friends, while walking along a country road on their way to a fair, were run into by Cain who was driving a fast horse attached to a light carriage. Several of the party were knocked down but all escaped serious injury except Miss Myers, who sustained a broken nose and a crushed cheek bone.

Miss Myers' counsel claims that she was so disfigured that "she hates to appear in public."

FEDERAL TREASURY RICHER.

Senator Hoke Smith Returned Back $3,000 of His Salary.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The Federal Treasury will be $3,000 richer because Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, decided today that he could not accept pay for being a United States Senator and a governor at the same time. Senator Smith was elected on July 12th and his salary from the government started at that date. He chose the State of Georgia's money, however, and today turned back about $3,000 salary to which he was entitled as senator.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS

Asked That United States Intervene in Present Trouble in Persia

Washington, Dec. 5.—"The issue in Persia today is independence or death," says an appeal for aid sent to Congress today by Mirza Mohammed Hardi, a Persian and an American citizen of Seattle, Wash. The introgues and aggressions of some have become intolerable, threatening the very independence and integrity of Persia," says the appeal in conclusion with a prayer that the United States intervene in the present difficulties.

FOR ELECTROCUTION.

Negro Taken From Nash County to State's Prison.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 5.—G. E. Wilkins, colored, was brought to the penitentiary today to await electrocution for the murder of his wife in Nash county, the date for his death being January 12th. He is the fifth convict occupying death cells at the penitentiary awaiting electrocution. The next victim of the chair was scheduled to be L. M. Sandlin, of Wilmington, who has recently been granted a respite.

TO DRAFT BILL

To Carry Out Recommendations As to Monetary System

Washington, Dec. 5.—The National Monetary Commission, of which former Senator Aldrich is chairman, in executive session today, decided not only to submit a report embodying recommendations based on its investigations, but to frame and present to Congress the draft of a bill to carry out those recommendations.

Attention of the public is called to the change in the leaving time of Train 39, which leaves at 3:25 P. M. instead of at 3:40 P. M., as formerly, over the Seaboard. 2t.

ITALIANS TAKE TURKISH CAMP

Decisive Victory in Vicinity of Tripoli Cutting Off Enemy's Base of Supply—Arabs Take Their Flight from Coast

Tripoli, Dec. 5.—A force of 2,000 Italians yesterday attacked and occupied the Turkish military camp on the oasis of Ain-Zara, in the vicinity of the town of Tripoli, after a severe battle in which both sides are reported to have lost heavily.

The regular Turkish troops assisted by Arabs defended the settlement bravely but were forced to retreat to the interior, abandoning eight cannons, many tents and a quantity of provisions.

The battle opened in the morning with a heavy bombardment by the fleet, under cover of which the Italians advanced to the attack.

The headquarters' staff of the Italian army assert that the battle was a decisive one for the possession of the country as it almost entirely clears the oasis around the town of Tripoli and forces the Turks from the coast and away from their bases of supplies.

The fighting lasted from daylight to dusk. When darkness began to fall 8,000 Turks and Arabs disappeared rapidly to the southeast. A long line of camels was with them, bearing their wounded. The Turks lost several hundred killed, while the Italian casualties are estimated at 1..

ABOLISH COMMERCE COURT.

Senator Poindexter Says Its Decisions Are of a Destructive Nature.

Washington, Dec. 5.—In introducing a bill for the abolition of the Court of Commerce, Senator Poindexter today sharply criticised the decision of that court in the Spokane rate case. He declared that the effect of the court's decisions was to destroy the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce law as well as the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to perform its functions.

Mr. Poindexter declared that "in every important case where the petition was filed by a railroad company the Commerce Court has enjoined the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

"It has destroyed the effectiveness of this commission," he said. "The commission by its good work for years has won the confidence of the people. The Spokane case was carefully considered by the commission for years. Conclusions were tested by application to actual business before ordered into effect. And yet the raw Commerce Court, without special experience on a brief hearing enjoins this carefully considered and thoroughly tested order.

"The court is entirely superfluous, has grossly exceeded its authority and will be constantly prone to arrogate to itself functions which do not belong to it, which are not judicial, and which can never be properly exercised by a judicial tribunal. It should be at once abolished."

PRESIDENT TAFT PRESIDED

Praised National Red Cross For Its Efficient Work

Washington, Dec. 5.—President Taft presided for a few minutes at the seventh annual convention of the National Red Cross here today and later made a brief address praising the society for efficient work during the past year.

The old officers were re-elected as follows:

President Taft, president; Robert DeForest, of New York, vice president; A. Platt Andrew, of Washington, treasurer; Frederick W. Lehmann, of Washington, counselor; Ernest P. Bicknell, Washington, National director, and Charles L. McGee, of Washington, secretary. The members of the executive committee also were continued in office. The new members of the board of incorporators are: Thomas Nelson Page, of Washington; Francis B. Reeve, of Philadelphia, and Kenneth Clark, of St. Paul.

At the request of the management of the Panama-Pacific exposition it was voted to invite foreign Red Cross societies to hold an international Red Cross Congress at San Francico in 1915. The report of the treasurer showed that $300,000 was expended during the past year and that $900,000 of the proposed million-dollar endowment fund had been raised.

QUICK JUSTICE FOR BANDITS

Five Sentenced to Electrocution at White Plains, N. Y.—Crime

White Plains, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The five bandits who descended on an isolated farm house near Croton Lake November 9th and murdered Mrs. Mary Hall, were all sentenced by Judge Tompkins late today to death in the electric chair during the week, January 15th.

The chain of five convictions was completed today when the jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Angelo Guisto. Justice never came swifter in this State to so many murderers. Within two days after the crime, the five bandits were arrested and their trials began November 27th. In most of the cases the jury was out barely fifteen minutes. Those previously convicted were Vincenzo Corna, Felipe Di Marto, Lorenzo Cali and Santa Zanza.

Attention of the public is called to the change in the leaving time of Train 39, which leaves at 3:25 P. M. instead of at 3:40 P. M., as formerly, over the Seaboard. 2t.

Warm and Pleasant

Yet thoroughly ventilated and as cozy as a bug in a rug. That's what they say of The Grand Theatre. **

TAFT'F MESSAGE TO BOTH HOUSES

Delivered to Each Branch of United States Congress Yesterday.

AS TO ANTI-TRUST STATUTE

Champions the Measure and Suggests New Remedies—Comments of Leaders on Both Sides. "Reasonableness."

Washington, Dec. 5.—President Taft's message on the trusts was read in both branches of Congress today and was generally well received. The President's objection to a repeal of the Sherman law was approved by some of the leaders on both sides, although the Democrats held that his first message should have dealt with the tariff.

Democratic Leader Underwood said the President and the administration were trying to overshadow the tariff with trust issues. "The message is an able one from the President's standpoint," said Mr. Underwood, "but we feel that the leading message should have dealt with the tariff. There seems to be an effort on the part of the President and the administration to force trust issues ahead. I am opposed to a repeal of the Sherman law, but there may be supplemental legislation to define it. I do not think the House favors a Federal incorporation act."

Speaker Clark said he could not discuss the message until he had studied it thoroughly.

Republican Leader Mann, who has not always agreed with the President, praised the message.

"It is probably the strongest utterance President Taft has ever made," he said. "It shows that he is on the side of the people; that he is not controlled by the trusts and that he does not wish to cause undue violence to proper combinations of capital."

In the House, the reading of the message was interrupted by applause from the Republican side.

For lack of something to do the Senate will not meet until Thursday afternoon and will then adjourn until Monday. The upper body is marking time on the House. The House will meet at noon tomorrow.

The President's message to both Houses was as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

This message is the first of several which I shall send to congress during the interval between the opening of its regular session and its adjournment for the Christmas holidays. The amount of information to be communicated as to the operations of the government, the number of important subjects calling for comment by the executive and the transmission to congress of exhaustive reports of special commissions make it impossible to include in one message of a reasonable length a discussion of the topics that ought to be brought to the attention of the national legislature at its first regular session.

The Anti-trust Law—The Supreme Court Decisions.

In May last the supreme court handed down decisions in the suits in equity brought by the United States to enjoin the further maintenance of the Standard Oil trust and of the American Tobacco trust and to secure their dissolution. The decisions are epoch making and serve to advise the business world authoritatively of the scope and operation of the anti-trust act of 1890. The decisions do not depart in any substantial way from the previous decisions of the court in construing and applying this important statute, but they clarify those decisions by further defining the already admitted exceptions to the literal construction of the act. By the decrees they furnish a useful precedent as to the proper method of dealing with the capital and property of illegal trusts. These decisions suggest the need and wisdom of additional or supplemental legislation to make it easier for the entire business community to square with the rule of action and legality thus finally established and to preserve the benefit, freedom and spur of reasonable competition without loss of real efficiency or progress.

No Change In the Rule of Decision, Merely In Its Form of Expression.

The statute in its first section declares to be illegal "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations" and in the second declares guilty of a misdemeanor "every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any other person to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce of the several states or with foreign nations."

In two early cases, where the statute was invoked to enjoin a transportation rate agreement between interstate railroad companies, it was held that it was no defense to show that the agreement as to rates complained

of was reasonable at common law, because it was said that the statute was directed against all contracts and combinations in restraint of trade, whether reasonable at common law or not. It was plain from the record, however, that the contracts complained of in those cases would not have been deemed reasonable at common law. In subsequent cases the court said that the statute should be given a reasonable construction and refused to include within its inhibition certain contractual restraints of trade which it denominated as incidental or as indirect.

These cases of restrant of trade that the court excepted from the operation of the statute were instances which at common law would have been called reasonable. In the Standard Oil and tobacco cases, therefore, the court merely adopted the tests of the common law and in defining exceptions to the literal application of the statute only substituted for the test of being incidental or indirect that of being reasonable, and this without varying in the slightest the actual scope and effect of the statute. In other words, all the cases under the statute which have now been decided would have been decided the same way if the court had originally accepted in its construction the rule at common law.

It has been said that the court by introducing into the construction of the statute common law distinctions has emasculated it. This is obviously untrue. By its judgment every contract and combination in restraint of interstate trade made with the purpose or necessary effect of controlling prices by stifling competition or of establishing in whole or in part a monopoly of such trade is condemned by the statute. The most extreme critics cannot instance a case that ought to be condemned under the statute which is not brought within its terms as thus construed.

The suggestion is also made that the supreme court by its decision in the last two cases has committed to the court the undefined and unlimited discretion to determine whether a case of restraint of trade is within the terms of the statute. This is wholly untrue. A reasonable restraint of trade at common law is well understood and is clearly defined. It does not rest in the discretion of the court. It must be limited to accomplish the purpose of a lawful main contract to which in order that it shall be enforceable at all it must be incidental. If it exceed the needs of that contract it is void.

The test of reasonableness was never applied by the court at comman law to contracts or combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade whose purpose was or whose necessary effect would be to stifle competition, to control prices or establish monopolies. The courts never assumed power to say that such contracts or combinations or conspiracies might be lawful if the parties to them were only moderate in the use of the power thus secured and did not exact from the public too great and exorbitant prices. It is true that many theorists and others engaged in business violating the statute have hoped that some such line could be drawn by courts, but no court of authority has ever attempted it. Certainly there is nothing in the decisions of the latest two cases from which such a dangerous theory of judicial discretion in enforcing this statute can derive the slightest sanction.

Force and Effectiveness of Statute a Matter of Growth.

We have been twenty-one years making this statute effective for the purposes for which it was enacted. The Knight case was discouraging and seemed to remit to the states the whole available power to attack and suppress the evils of the trusts. Slowly, however, the error of that judgment was corrected, and only in the last three or four years has the heavy hand of the law been laid upon the great illegal combinations that have exercised such an absolute dominion over many of our industries. Criminal prosecutions have been brought, and a number are pending, but juries have felt averse to convicting for jail sentences and judges have been most reluctant to impose such sentences on men of respectable standing in society whose offense has been regarded as merely statutory. Still, as the offense becomes better understood and the committing of it partakes more of studied and deliberate defiance of the law we can be confident that juries will convict individuals and that jail sentences will be imposed.

The Remedy In Equity by Dissolution.

In the Standard Oil case the supreme and circuit courts found the combination to be a monopoly of the interstate business of refining, transporting and marketing petroleum and its products, effected and maintained through thirty-seven different corporations, the stock of which was held by a New Jersey company. It in effect commanded the dissolution of this combination, directed the transfer and pro rata distribution by the New Jersey company of the stock held by it in the thirty-seven corporations to and among its stockholders, and the corporations and individual defendants were enjoined from conspiring or combining to restore such monopoly, and all agreements between the subsidiary corporations tending to produce or bring about further violations of the act were enjoined.

In the tobacco case the court found that the individual defendants, twenty-nine in number, had been engaged in a successful effort to acquire complete dominion over the manufacture, sale and distribution of tobacco in this country and abroad and that this had been done by combinations made with a purpose and effect to stifle competition, control prices and establish a monopoly, not only in the manufacture of tobacco, but also of tin foil and licorice used in its manufacture and of its products of cigars, cigarettes and snuffs. The tobacco suit presented a far more complicated and difficult case than the Standard Oil suit for a decree which would effectuate the will of the court and end the violation of the statute. There was here no single holding company, as in the case of the Standard Oil trust. The main company was the American Tobacco company, a manufacturing, selling and holding company. The plan adopted to destroy the combination and restore competition involved the redivision of the capital and plants of the whole trust between some of the companies constituting the trust and new companies organized for the purposes of the decree and made parties to it and numbering, new and old, fourteen.

Situation After Readjustment.

The American Tobacco company (old), readjusted capital $92,000,000; the Liggett & Meyers Tobacco company (new), capital $67,000,000; the P. Lorillard company (new), capital $47,000,000, and the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company (old), capital $7,525,000, are chiefly engaged in the manufacture and sale of chewing and smoking tobacco and cigars. The former one tin foil company is divided into two, one of $825,000 capital and the other of $400,000. The one snuff company is divided into three companies, one with a capital of $15,000,000, another with a capital of $8,000,000 and a third with a capital of $8,000,000. The licorice companies are two, one with a capital of $5,758,300 and another with a capital of $2,000,000. There is also the British-American Tobacco company, a British corporation, doing business abroad with a capital of $26,000,000, the Porto Rican Tobacco company, with a capital of $1,800,000, and the corporation of United Cigar Stores, with a capital of $9,000,000.

Under this arrangement each of the different kinds of business will be distributed between two or more companies with a division of the prominent brands in the same tobacco products, so as to make competition not only possible, but necessary. Thus the smoking tobacco business of the country is divided so that the present independent companies have 21.39 per cent, while the American Tobacco company will have 33.08 per cent, the Liggett & Meyers 20.05 per cent, the Lorillard company 22.82 per cent and the Reynolds company 2.66 per cent. The stock of the other thirteen companies, both preferred and common, has been taken from the defendant American Tobacco company and has been distributed among its stockholders. All covenants restricting competition have been declared null and further performance of them has been enjoined. The preferred stock of the different companies has now been given voting power which was denied it under the old organization. The ratio of the preferred stock to the common was as 78 to 40. This constitutes a very decided change in the character of the ownership and control of each company.

In the original suit there were twenty-nine defendants, who were charged with being the conspirators through whom the illegal combination acquired and exercised its unlawful dominion. Under the decree these defendants will hold amounts of stock in the various distributee companies ranging from 41 per cent as a maximum to 28½ per cent as a minimum, except in the case of one small company, the Porto Rican Tobacco company, in which they will hold 45 per cent. The twenty-nine individual defendants are enjoined for three years from buying any stock except from each other, and the group is thus prevented from extending its control during that period. All parties to the suit and the new companies who are made parties are enjoined perpetually from in any way effecting any combination between any of the companies in violation of the statute by way of resumption of the old trust. Each of the fourteen companies is enjoined from acquiring stock in any of the others. All these companies are enjoined from having common directors or officers, or common buying or selling agents, or common offices, or lending money to each other.

Size of New Companies.

Objection was made by certain independent tobacco companies that this settlement was unjust because it left companies with very large capital in active business and that the settlement that would be effective to put all on an equality would be a division of the capital and plant of the trust into small fractions in amount more nearly equal to that of each of the independent companies. This contention results from a misunderstanding of the anti-trust law and its purpose. It is not intended thereby to prevent the accumulation of large capital in business enterprises in which such a combination can secure reduced cost of production, sale and distribution. It is directed against such an aggregation of capital only when its purpose is that of stifling competition, enhancing or controlling prices and establishing a monopoly. If we shall have by the decree defeated these purposes and restored competition between the large units into which the capital and plant have been divided we shall have accomplished the useful purpose of the statute.

Confiscation Not the Purpose of the Statute.

It is not the purpose of the statute to confiscate the property and capital of the offending trusts. Methods of punishment by fine or imprisonment of the individual offenders, by fine of the corporation or by forfeiture of its goods in transportation are provided, but the proceeding in equity is a specific remedy to stop the operation of the trust by injunction and prevent the future use of the plant and capital in violation of the statute.

Effectiveness of Decree.

I venture to say that not in the history of American law has a decree more effective for such a purpose been entered by a court than that against the tobacco trust. As Circuit Judge Noyes said in his judgment approving the decree:

"The extent to which it has been necessary to tear apart this combination and force it into new forms with the attendant burdens ought to demonstrate that the federal anti-trust statute is a drastic statute which accomplishes effective results, which so long as it stands on the statute books must be obeyed and which cannot be disobeyed without incurring farreaching penalties. And, on the other hand, the successful reconstruction of this organization should teach that the effect of enforcing this statute is not to destroy, but to reconstruct; not to demolish, but to recreate in accordance with the conditions which the congress has declared shall exist among the people of the United States."

Common Stock Ownership.

It has been assumed that the present pro rata and common ownership in all these companies by former stockholders of the trust would insure a continuance of the same old single control of all the companies into which the trust has by decree been disintegrated. This is erroneous and is based upon the assumed inefficacy and innocuousness of judicial injunctions. The companies are enjoined from co-operation or combination; they have different managers, directors, purchasing and sales agents. If all or many of the numerous stockholders, reaching into the thousands, attempt to secure concerted action of the companies with a view to the control of the market their number is so large that such an attempt could not well be concealed, and its prime movers and all its participants would be at once subject to contempt proceedings and imprisonment of a summary character. The immediate result of the present situation will necessarily be activity by all the companies under different managers, and then competition must follow or there will be activity by one company and stagnation by another. Only a short time will inevitably lead to a change in ownership of the stock, as all opportunity for continued co-operation must disappear. Those critics who speak of this disintegration in the trust as a mere change of garments have not given consideration to the inevitable working of the decree and understand little the personal danger of attempting to evade or set at naught the solemn injunction of a court whose object is made plain by the decree and whose inhibitions are set forth with a detail and comprehensiveness unexampled in the history of equity jurisprudence.

Voluntary Reorganizations of Other Trusts at Hand.

The effect of these two decisions has led to decrees dissolving the combination of manufacturers of electric lamps, a southern wholesale grocers' association, an interlocutory decree against the powder trust, with directions by the circuit court compelling dissolution, and other combinations of a similar history are now negotiating with the department of justice looking to a disintegration by decree and reorganization in accordance with law. It seems possible to bring about these reorganizations without general business disturbance.

Movement For Repeal of the Anti-trust Law.

But now that the anti-trust act is seen to be effective for the accomplishment of the purpose of its enactment we are met by a cry from many different quarters for its repeal. It is said to be obstructive of business progress, to be an attempt to restore old fashioned methods of destructive competition between small units and to make impossible those useful combinations of capital and the reduction of the cost of production that are essential to continued prosperity and normal growth.

In the recent decisions the supreme court makes clear that there is nothing in the statute which condemns combinations of capital or mere bigness of plant organized to secure economy in production and a reduction of its cost. It is only when the purpose or necessary effect of the organization and maintenance of the combination or the aggregation of immense size are the stifling of competition, actual and potential, and the enhancing of prices and establishing a monopoly that the statute is violated. Mere size is no sin against the law. The merging of two or more business plants necessarily eliminates competition between the units thus combined, but this elimination is in contravention of the statute only when the combination is made for purpose of ending this particular competition in order to secure control of and enhance prices and create a monopoly.

Lack of Definiteness In the Statute.

The complaint is made of the statute that it is not sufficiently definite in its description of that which is forbidden to enable business men to avoid its violation. The suggestion is that we may have a combination of two corporations which may run on for years and that subsequently the attorney general may conclude that it was a violation of the statute and that which was supposed by the combiners to be innocent then turns out to be a combination in violation of the statute. The answer to this hypothetical case is that when men attempt to amass such stupendous capital as will enable them to suppress competition, control prices and establish a monopoly they know the purpose of their acts. Men do not do such a thing without having it clearly in mind. If what they do is merely for the purpose of reducing the cost of production, without the thought of suppressing competition by use of the bigness of the plant they are creating, then they cannot be convicted at the time the union is made, nor can they be convicted later unless it happen that later on they conclude to suppress competition and take the usual methods for doing so and thus establish for themselves a monopoly. They can in such a case hardly complain if the motive which subsequently is disclosed is attributed by the court to the original combination.

New Remedies Suggested.

Much is said of the repeal of this statute and of constructive legislation intended to accomplish the purpose and blaze a clear path for honest merchants and business men to follow. It may be that such a plan will be evolved, but I submit that the discussions which have been brought out in recent days by the fear of the continued execution of the anti-trust law have produced nothing but glittering generalities and have offered no line of distinction or rule of action as definite and as clear as that which the supreme court itself lays down in enforcing the statute.

Supplemental Legislation Needed, Not Repeal or Amendment.

I see no objection, and indeed I can see decided advantages, in the enactment of a law which shall describe and denounce methods of competition which are unfair and are badges of the unlawful purpose denounced in the anti-trust law. The attempt and purpose to suppress a competitor by underselling him at a price so unprofitable as to drive him out of business or the making of exclusive contracts with customers under which they are required to give up association with other manufacturers and numerous kindred methods for stifling competition and effecting monopoly should be described with sufficient accuracy in a criminal statute on the one hand to enable the government to shorten its task by prosecuting single misdemeanors instead of an entire conspiracy and on the other hand to serve the purpose of pointing out more in detail to the business community what must be avoided.

Federal Incorporation Recommended.

In a special message to congress on Jan. 7, 1910, I ventured to point out the disturbance to business that would probably attend the dissolution of these offending trusts. I said:

"But such an investigation and possible prosecution of corporations whose prosperity or destruction affects the comfort not only of stockholders, but of millions of wage earners, employees and associated tradesmen, must necessarily tend to disturb the confidence of the business community, to dry up the now flowing sources of capital from its places of hoarding and produce a halt in our present prosperity that will cause suffering and strained circumstances among the innocent many for the faults of the guilty few. The question which I wish in this message to bring clearly to the consideration and discussion of congress is whether, in order to avoid such a possible business danger, something cannot be done by which these business combinations may be offered a means, without great financial disturbance, of changing the character, organization and extent of their business into one within the lines of the law under federal control and supervision, securing compliance with the anti-trust statute.

"Generally in the industrial combinations called trusts the principal business is the sale of goods in many states and in foreign markets. In other words, the interstate and foreign business far exceeds the business done in any one state. This fact will justify the federal government in granting a federal charter to such a combination to make and sell in interstate and foreign commerce the products of useful manufacture under such limitations as will secure a compliance with the anti-trust law. It is possible so to frame a statute that, while it offers protection to a federal company against harmful, vexatious and unnecessary invasion by the states, it will subject it to reasonable taxation and control by the states with respect to its purely local business. * * *

"Corporations organized under this act should be prohibited from acquiring and holding stock in other corporations (except for special reasons, upon approval by the proper federal authority), thus avoiding the creation under national auspices of the holding company with subordinate corporations in different states, which has been such an effective agency in the creation of the great trusts and monopolies.

"If the prohibition of the anti-trust act against combinations in restraint of trade is to be effectively enforced it is essential that the national government shall provide for the creation of national corporations to carry on a legitimate business throughout the United States. The conflicting laws of the different states of the Union with respect to foreign corporations make it difficult, if not impossible, for one corporation to comply with their requirements so as to carry on business in a number of different states."

I renew the recommendation of the enactment of a general law providing for the voluntary formation of corporations to engage in trade and commerce among the states and with foreign nations. Every argument which was then advanced for such a law and every explanation which was at that time offered to possible objections has been confirmed by our experience since the enforcement of the anti-trust statute has resulted in the actual dissolution of active commercial organizations.

It is even more manifest now than it was then that the denunciation of conspiracies in restraint of trade should not and does not mean the denial of organizations large enough to be intrusted with our interstate and foreign trade. It has been made more clear now than it was then that a purely negative statute like the anti-trust law may well be supplemented by specific provisions for the building up and regulation of legitimate national and foreign commerce.

Government Administrative Experts Needed to Aid Courts In Trust Dissolutions.

The drafting of the decrees in the dissolution of the present trusts, with a view to their reorganization into legitimate corporations, has made it especially apparent that the courts are not provided with the administrative machinery to make the necessary inquiries preparatory to reorganization or to pursue such inquiries, and they should be empowered to invoke the aid of the bureau of corporations in determining the suitable reorganization of the disintegrated parts. The circuit court and the attorney general were greatly aided in framing the decree in the tobacco trust dissolution by an expert from the bureau of corporations.

Federal Corporation Commission Proposed.

I do not set forth in detail the terms and sections of a statute which might supply the constructive legislation permitting and aiding the formation of combinations of capital into federal corporations. They should be subject to rigid rules as to their organization and procedure, including effective publicity, and to the closest supervision as to the issue of stock and bonds by an executive bureau or commission in the department of commerce and labor, to which in times of doubt they might well submit their proposed plans for future business. It must be distinctly understood that incorporation under a federal law could not exempt the company thus formed and its incorporators and managers from prosecution under the anti-trust law for subsequent illegal conduct, but the publicity of its procedure and the opportunity for frequent consultation with the bureau or commission in charge of the incorporation as to the legitimate purpose of its transactions would offer it as great security against successful prosecutions for violations of the law as would be practical or wise.

Such a bureau or commission might well be invested also with the duty already referred to of aiding courts in the dissolution and recreation of trusts within the law. It should be an executive tribunal of the dignity and power of the comptroller of the currency or the interstate commerce commission, which now exercises supervisory power over important classes of corporations under federal regulation.

The drafting of such a federal incorporation law would offer ample opportunity to prevent many manifest evils in corporate management today, including irresponsibility of control in the hands of the few who are not the real owners.

Incorporation Voluntary.

I recommend that the federal charters thus to be granted shall be voluntary, at least until experience justifies mandatory provisions. The benefit to be derived from the operation of great businesses under the protection of such a charter would attract all who are anxious to keep within the lines of the law. Other large combinations that fail to take advantage of the federal incorporation will not have a right to complain if their failure is ascribed to unwillingness to submit their transactions to the careful official scrutiny, competent supervision and publicity attendant upon the enjoyment of such a charter.

Only Supplemental Legislation Needed.

The opportunity thus suggested for federal incorporation, it seems to me, is suitable constructive legislation needed to facilitate the squaring of great industrial enterprises to the rule of action laid down by the anti-trust law. This statute as construed by the supreme court must continue to be the line of distinction for legitimate business. It must be enforced unless we are to banish individualism from all business and reduce it to one common system of regulation or control of prices like that which now prevails with respect to public utilities and which when applied to all business would be a long step toward state socialism.

Importance of the Anti-trust Act.

The anti-trust act is the expression of the effort of a freedom loving people to preserve equality of opportunity. It is the result of the confident determination of such a people to maintain their future growth by preserving uncontrolled and unrestricted the enterprise of the individual, his industry, his ingenuity, his intelligence and his independent courage.

For twenty years or more this statute has been upon the statute book. All knew its general purpose and approved. Many of its violators were cynical over its assumed impotence. It seemed impossible of enforcement. Slowly the mills of the courts ground, and only gradually did the majesty of the law assert itself. Many of its statesmen-authors died before it became a living force, and they and others saw the evil grow which they had hoped to destroy. Now its efficacy is seen; now its power is heavy; now its object is near achievement. Now we hear the call for its repeal on the plea that it interferes with business prosperity, and we are advised in most general terms how by some other statute and in some other way the evil we are just stamping out can be cured if we only abandon this work of twenty years and try another experiment for another term of years.

It is said that the act has not done good. Can this be said in the face of the effect of the Northern Securities decree? That decree was in no way so drastic or inhibitive in detail as either the Standard Oil decree or the tobacco decree. But did it not stop for all time the then powerful movement toward the control of all the railroads of the country in a single hand? Such a one man power could not have been a healthful influence in the republic, even though exercised under the general supervision of an interstate commission.

Do we desire to make such ruthless combinations and monopolies lawful? When all energies are directed, not toward the reduction of the cost of production for the public benefit by a healthful competition, but toward new ways and means for making permanent in a few hands the absolute control of the conditions and prices prevailing in the whole field of industry, then individual enterprise and effort will be paralyzed and the spirit of commercial freedom will be dead.

WM. H. TAFT.

The White House, Dec. 5, 1911.

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The remedy most generally recommended for this purpose is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which mothers throughout the country have been giving their children for a quarter of a century. Today thousands of families are using it where hundreds used it then, and there must be good reason for this word of mouth recommendation.

It is admittedly the perfect laxative for children, women, old people and all others who need a gentle bowel stimulant and not a violent salt, cathartic pill or doctored water. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will act gently, and when taken before retiring will bring complete satisfaction in the morning. After a short use of this remedy all forms of outside aid can be dispensed with and nature will again act alone.

All classes of good American people keep it in the home for ills of the stomach, liver and bowels, and among the thousands who have written the doctor that they will never be without it are Mrs. J. W. Brooks, Durham, N. C., and Mrs. C. M. Branch, Apex, N. C. A dose of it has saved many a person from a serious illness.

Anyone wishing to make a trial of this remedy before buying it in the regular way of a druggist at fifty cents or one dollar a large bottle (family size) can have a sample bottle sent to the home free of charge by simply addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 405 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. Your name and address on a postal card will do.

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STATE BAPTISTS AT WINSTON

Pastors' Conference Holds Two Very Busy Sessions—Interesting Topics Discussed by Leaders—Convention at Work

(By Mamie Bays).

Winston-Salem, N. C., Dec. 5.—The pastors' conference held today two very busy and very full sessions. The morning session began with a devotional hour conducted by Rev. Jesse B. Weatherspoon, of Oxford.

The first topic discussed was that of "The Pastor and Church Finances," Rev. Charles E. Maddrey, of Raleigh, was the speaker. He recommended the weekly offering as the plan for collecting the benevolences of the Church, first, because this is the scriptural plan; second, because it is businesslike and third, it commands the confidence of the world. The lack of business method in the conduct of church affairs, he said, often causes criticism from the world. He said further that no plan that man can devise can be an improvement of the scriptural plan. This plan, he showed, if carried on as it should be, will hasten the time when there will be money all the time in the treasuries of the mission boards, borrowing money will be unnecessary and the waste of money that goes out in interest will be avoided. He showed that the debt of the foreign mission board of the Southern Baptist Convention is so large that the payment of $12,000 interest every year is necessary. The State Mission Board, he said, is free from debt just now, but it will be necessary soon to borrow money to pay the missionaries and as much as $300 interest will be paid during the year.

He urged pastors to become thoroughly acquainted with this plan and become the leaders in carrying it into effect, the pastor being the logical leader of all church work.

The subject "Absent Church Members" was discussed by Rev. J. B. King, of Raleigh. He urged the importance of church members always becoming identified with churches in the towns where they reside, said that the past year 8,000 Baptists were not so identified, but their membership was elsewhere.

"The Preacher as the Prophet" was the subject presented by W. L. Poteat, president of Wake Forest College. The sermon, he said, is the leading feature of Divine worship and the preacher has a message to deliver and a vision to reveal, sustaining the relations of prophet to the people.

During the afternoon session J. C. Clifford discussed the subject, "The Preacher From the Layman's View point"; Rev. J. M. Frost, the subject, "Preaching the Baptist Message"; Rev. C. S. Gardner, "Southern Baptists as a World Force."

Dr. Frost emphasized especially the importance of preserving the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, to preserve them inseparable the Baptist doctrine, he said contains the whole gospel for the world.

The introductory sermon of the convention was preached by Rev. W. R. L. Smith, of Chapel Hill, his text being the words "Speak Unto the Children of Israel, that they May Go Forward."

W. C. Dowd, president for the past two years, called the State Convention to order. Immediately after the introductory sermon the committee on enrollment secured the names of the delegates.

The convention convened this evening in its eight-first annual session. The Baptist Church, known as the Brown Memorial building, was crowded to the limit of its capacity upon this occasion, the attendance of delegates being probably the largest in the history of the convention.

The address of welcome to Winston-Salem was delivered by G. T. Stephenson. The response to this address wa delivered for the convention by Rev. C. B. Waller, of Asheville. Mr. Waller said that the convention desired above all else to impress Winston-Salem with that for which it stands. He said further that while he was glad of the liberality which is drawing denominations closer together yet at the same time he feared this liberality has in it danger, the danger of obliterating to a certain degree the doctrine and principles for which denominations stand.

It is a dangerous precedent to set, he said, to say that it makes no difference to what denomination one belongs and that it does make a difference.

The election of president was the next business to come before the convention. President W. L. Poteat, of Wake Forest College; Rev. C. H. Durham, of Lumberton; Rev. H. A. Brown, and Prof. C. M. Beach, of Delway, were nominated. At the request of Messrs. Poteat, Brown and Beach, their names were withdrawn from nomination and the secretary of the convention cast the ballot of the convention for Rev. C. H. Durham, for president. Mr. Durham was escorted to the chair and Mr. Dowd expressed to him his pleasure at recognizing him as his successor. Mr. Durham spoke to the convention of his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him.

Rev. A. J. Justice, of Hendersonville; Rev. C. W. Scarborough, of Woodland, and G. T. Stephenson, of Winston-Salem, were elected vice presidents; N. B. Broughton, of Raleigh, recording secretary; Rev. Livingston Johnson, of Raleigh, corresponding secretary; F. H. Briggs, of Raleigh, auditor. The election of Mr. Johnson was with a rising vote. The enrolment shows 375 delegates present, this being 200 more than were present at the opening session of the convention a year ago.

The officers of the Pastors' conference the coming year are: Rev. A. R. Cullom, president; Revs. G. T. Watkins, W. C. Tyree, J. O. Fulbright, vice-presidents; Rev. J. B. Weatherspoon, secretary; Rev. L. R. Pruett, treasurer.

DIED.

CASTEEN—At the residence of the parents, last night, at 11:30 o'clock, J. J. CASTEEN, JR., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Casteen, No. 1023 North Fourth street, aged 10 months. Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock from residence. Friends and acquaintances of the family respectfully invited to attend.

BURGLAR SHOT AT

Miss Essie Norris Fired Six Shots at Negro Intruder

For Monday night only one burglary, and that an unsuccessful attempt, was reported to the police station. This occurred at the home of Mr. Luther A. Bangle, No. 918 North Foutrth street, and the outcome came near proving disastrous, for the intruder fled before a rain of bullets from a revolver in the hands of Miss Essie Norris, who was spending the night with Mrs. Bangle, Mr. Bangle being out of the city.

Miss Norris was awakened at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning by a noise of some one trying to force the lock on the bed room door, and having a revolver under her pillow she immediately secured it and without awaiting for the burglar to break in went and opened the door for him. As her hand touched the knob the intruder fled and Miss Norris, quickly opening the door, fired six shots at his retreating form, though it is not believed that any of them took effect. The young lady recognized the robber as a negro of rather large frame, but it was too dark for her to see him definitely to give an accurate description of him. He had entered through a lattice door on the back porch and was attempting to force the lock on the bed room door when the noise awakened Miss Norris.

The brave young lady was warmly congratulated by her friends yesterday for her courageous conduct and it is the unanimous opinion of all who learned the details of the incident that she acted with bravery that would be becoming to the most courageous man.

DATE FOR FIRST MASS.

Will be Held in New Cathedral December 17th.

Work of erecting the handsome new Cathedral of St. Thomas' Catholic church has progressed to such a point that the date for the first mass has been definitely set, this being the third Sunday of the present month. Rev. Father C. Dennen has announced the date for the first mass and preparations are being made to fittingly observe the memorable occasion. The early completion of the splendid construction will come as a Christmas gift to the members.

The handsome memorial windows have already been placed in position and the decorators who are finishing the interior will complete their task within a few days. The placing of the pews will soon be completed and it is expected that everything will be in readiness by Sunday, December 17th.

No date has yet been set for the dedication of the new house of worship. The ceremonial will be a most imposing one and will be attended by some of the most distinguished prelates in the country, it is expected.

The handsome new rectory which Father Dennen will occupy is also rapidly nearing completion.

COULD GET ONE GAME.

Good Chance for Big College Game Next Spring.

According to statements made by Mr. George Carmichael, a member of the student body at Chapel Hill, while in the city the past few days, there is a good chance for Wilmington to secure one of the baseball games to be played between the University of North Carolina and the University of Virginia, next Spring. Three games will be played and two of the engagements have been definitely decided. The third engagement is open and it is believed that if the fans of the city and the University alumni here would get busy on the proposition there would be little trouble in landing the big athletic event for Wilmington. It is probable that a movement will be started with the idea of securing the game.

WILMINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY

Officers for Ensuing Year Elected at Meeting Last Night

At the regular meeting last night of the Wilmington Light Infantry, a member of the Coast Artillery Corps, North Carolina National Guard, officers for the ensuing year were elected. The meeting was largely attended and was an enthusiastic one. The following are the officers elected:

President—Louis B. Orrell.

Vice President—F. E. Hashagen, Jr.

Secretary and Treasurer—Paul L. Cantwell.

Historian—W. A. Peschau.

Chaplain—Rev. W. E. Cox.

Armory and Finance Committee—E. A. Metts, David Loring, H. L. O'Neill, E. C. Hines, F. E. Hashagen, Jr.

The new officers will be installed the 1st of January, when the annual meeting of the organization will be held and at which reports for the year will be received.

ALL OFFERS REJECTED

Y. M. C. A. Building is Being Held at $50,000

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A., held in the director's room last evening at 6 o'clock, all offers that had been received through real estate dealers for the association building, corner Front and Grace streets, were rejected. It is understood that one of those desiring the building offered to give $55,000. The directors, it is understood, are holding the building at $60,000 and will sell to the first person who offers this amount. The idea in disposing of the building is to erect a new building more suited to the needs of an organization of the kind.

Dies From Accidental Wound.

A colored woman named Ford died at the James Walker Memorial Hospital last evening at 7 o'clock from the effects of a revolver wound which she sustained accidentally at her home in Wallace yesterday morning. She was brought to this city as soon as possible after the accident and rushed to the hospital, but nothing could be done to save her life. Her body will probably be removed to her home today.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Criticism of the President and Secretary of State for their interpretation o fthe statute governing the secret fund for the State Department, was made by Representative Hamlin, of Missouri, in a speech in the House today. Mr. Hamlin is chairman of the committee on State Department Expenditures which has been making an investigation of this matter.

W. B. COOPER CO CHARTERED

Wholesale Grocery Enterprise—Bladen Corporation—Settlers in Beaufort County—Pharmacists Taking Exams.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 5.—The Secretary of State chartered today the W. B. Cooper Co., Wilmington, capital $250,000 authorized and $25,000 subscribed by W. B. Cooper, D. H. Bryan, W. R. Surles, W. H. Schaefer and others for wholesale grocery business. Other charters are for the Clark, Elkins & Co., of Elkton, Bladen county, capital $30,000, by J. Archie Clark, J. E. Elkins and others for mercantile business. There is an amendment for the Durham Lumber Co., charter changing the capital stock from $56,500 to $38,000, D. C. Mitchell being president.

The Department of Agriculture is advised that a thriving little town of Pinetown is being successfully established in Beaufort county by W. M. Kear, of Washington, N. C., who is locating immigrants from Ohio there. Six families have settled there within the past few weeks, each having a small farm for intensive farming. This is one of a number of such enterprises under way in various parts of the State.

A class of 55 embryo pharmacists is taking the examinations here before the State Board of Pharmacy to secure licenses. E. V. Zoeller, of Tarboro, is president, and W. E. Hancock, of Oxford, secretary of the board.

Every effort is being made to have the appeal of McCullers vs. Wake County Board of Commissioners advanced on the calendar of the Supreme Court for a hearing at this Fall term which adjourns within two weeks. The desire is to have the issue of the constitutionality of the county boards of health passed upon as indicated by Judge Peebles in his ruling as to whether or not Dr. McCullers is superintendent of health for Wake county.

Revenue raiders report the destruction of an 80-gallon blockade still in New Light township along with 600 gallons of beer and other supplies and equipment. Revenue officers Merritt and Adams made the raid. Three workers at the still escaped.

Used as a Mail Box.

An innocent and ignorant little chocolate drop of a negro, trying to mail a letter in fire alarm box 24, corner Front and Red Cross streets, called out the fire department yesterday on what was probably the coldest day of the Winter. The lad had been sent to mail a letter and in his efforts to insert the envelope in the fire alarm box he pulled down the lever and started the big bell to tolling off the number. The fire laddies at first did not know whether to laugh or to use forcible remarks, but they finally decided to laugh it off.

Have You

A Patent Burglar Alarm on your house? Most people object to them because they go off unexpectedly, get out of order, etc. A BURGLARY INSURANCE POLICY issued here won't get out of order and WILL protect you against loss in case of Burglary. The cost is no more than for a good Burglar Alarm.

J. VAN B. METTS,
'Phone 162. 114 Princess St.

NOTE THE CONTRAST.

between a good set of teeth and a poor or decayed one. The latter will spoil the handsomest face, the former improves the plainest features. Which kind of teeth would you prefer to have? If good ones, let us be your dentist and we will give you permanent satisfaction. Ask those who have patronized us in the past and they will admit that we have no equals in the dental line.

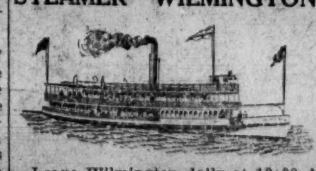
DR. CULBRETH'S Dental Parlors
Front and Princess Sts.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway
SCENIC ROUTE TO THE WEST.
Two Fast Vestibule Trains With Dining Car Service.
Through Pullman Sleepers to Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

Lv. Richmond	2:00pm	6:35pm	11:00pm
Ar. Louisville	11:00am		7:30pm
Ar. Cincinnati	8:15am	9:50am	5:00pm
Ar. Chicago	5:00pm	5:55pm	7:10am
Ar. St. Louis	6:15pm	9:15pm	7:17am

Direct connections for all points West and Northwest.
Quickest and Best Route.
The line to the Celebrated Mountain Resorts of Virginia.
For descriptive matter, schedules and Pullman reservations, address
W. O. WARTHEN, D. P. A.,
C. & O. Ry. Co., Richmond, Va.

FOR SOUTHPORT
(By Harper Steamboat Line.)
STEAMER WILMINGTON



Leave Wilmington daily at 10:00 A. M.
Leave Southport daily at 2:30 P. M.

The Only Sweet That's Better Than Meat

The syrup that *lets you know* it's good—wins you by a taste no other syrup has ever equalled. The *whole body* of it is sugar—not just a little sugar added to a thick, tasteless liquid. *One pound* of it has the nourishment of *two pounds* of meat.

ALABAMA SYRUP

is the finest example of a translucent, Georgia ribbon cane syrup. Made by the old plantation "open kettle" process—put into the cans direct from the evaporator while hot. An old fashioned syrup, with the old fashioned smell and made with *old fashioned honesty*—the most wholesome food children can have.

Any Good Grocer Has It

Alabama-Georgia Syrup Co.
Refiners
Montgomery, Alabama

DAVID'S

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

FOR your holiday feast—for Thanksgiving or Christmas—you're particular to get the best you can find.

Now be just as particular about the clothes you wear. They're much more important; last longer. If you're really critical about it, want the best in quality and style, you'll have

Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes; and we'll see you soon; we've got the best.

Get your Christmas gifts for your men friends in this men's store. Lots of good things here worth giving and getting, from 25 cents up.

Suits Made to Order.

THE A. DAVID CO.

This store is the home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Etc.

J. W. H. FUCHS
28 and 30 South Front Street.

Sincerity Clothing & Overcoats
from $10.00 to $35.00.

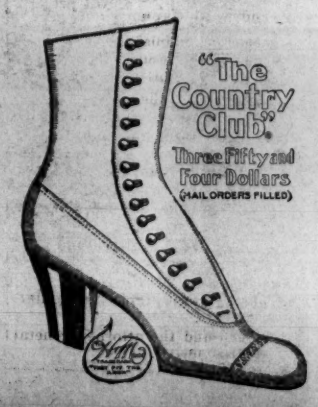
Athlete College Clothing for Boys, with split-hip Knickerbocker Pants, from $3.00 to $12.00.

Sweater Coats for Ladies, Men, Boys and Children, from 50c. to $5.00.

Shoes—A new lot of Tan in button and lace, new styles, from $2.00 to $3.50.

Holeproof Hosiery.

J. W. H. FUCHS



A Boot

That you can walk miles in without tiring.

Gunmetals $3.50
Tans $4.00

HEWLETT & PRICE
109 Market Street.
Members Wilmington Trade Extension Asso.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington, Effective October 16, 1911. Time Not Guaranteed

DEPARTURES	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS
No. 90, ! 3:40 A. M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad. No. 91 leaves Norfolk 13:35 P. M. and Richmond 14:10 P. M).	No. 91, a 1:00 A. M.
No. 51, * 5:45 A. M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50, *11:40 P. M.
No. 64, ! 5:50 A. M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and intermediate Stations.	No. 65, ! 6:50 P. M.
No. 48, * 8:40 A. M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington. Pullman Parlor Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York Trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49, * 6:15 P. M.
No. 53, * 8:45 A. M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52, * 8:05 P. M.
No. 55, * 3:15 P. M.	Chadbourn, Conway (!) Florence, Charleston, Savannah, All Florida Points, Columbia, Asheville and the West. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia.	No. 54, 1:40 P. M.
No. 62, * 3:25 P. M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and intermediate Stations.	No. 63, *12:50 P. M.
No. 59, ! 6:30 P. M.	Fayetteville, Sanford and intermediate Stations.	No. 60, !10:15 A. M.
No. 42, * 7:00 P. M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains, with Pullman and Dining Car Service. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41, * 9:45 A. M.
No. 57, ! 7:30 P. M.	Chadbourn, Conway and intermediate Stations.	No. 58, ! 8:30 A. M.

* Daily ! Daily except Sunday. a Daily except Monday.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.
W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 4, 1911.
Winter Park, Wrightsville, Wrightsville Beach and Intermediate Points.

EAST BOUND. Leave Wilmington for Winter Park	Leave Wilmington for Wrightsville	Leave Wilmington for Wrightsville Beach	WEST BOUND. Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville Beach for Wilmington
*6:30 A.M.	*6:30 A.M.	*6:30 A.M.	*6:25 A.M.	*6:15 A.M.	----------
*7:00 "	*7:00 "	----------	*7:40 "	*7:30 "	----------
----------	----------	----------	8:10 "	7:55 "	7:45 A.M
8:00 "	8:00 "	----------	8:40 "	8:30 "	----------
†8:00 "	†8:00 "	†8:00 "	†9:10 "	†8:55 "	†8:45 A.M.
*8:30 "	*8:30 "	*8:30 "	*9:40 "	*9:25 "	*9:15 "
†9:30 "	†9:30 "	----------	†10:15 "	†10:00 "	----------
10:00 "	10:00 "	10:00 "	11:10 "	10:55 "	10:45 "
11:30 "	11:30 "	11:30 "	12:40 P.M.	12:25 P.M.	12:15 P.M.
1:10 P.M.	1:10 P.M.	1:10 P.M.	2:10 "	1:55 "	1:45 "
2:00 "	2:00 "	----------	2:40 "	2:30 "	----------
2:30 "	----------	----------	3:10 "	----------	----------
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3:30 "	----------	----------	4:10 "	3:55 "	3:45 "
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¶4:50 "	----------	----------	5:10 "	----------	----------
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8:30 "	8:30 "	8:30 "	9:40 "	9:25 "	9:15 "
10:00 "	10:00 "	10:00 "	11:10 "	10:55 "	10:45 "
11:00 "	11:00 "	----------	11:40 "	11:30 "	----------

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.
Leave Wilmington every half hour from 2:00 until 5:30 P. M.
Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 until 5:45 P. M.

Cars marked * do not run on Sundays.
Cars marked † run Sundays only.
Cars marked ¶ superceded by half hour schedule Saturdays and Sundays.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.
Daily Except Sunday.
Leave 9th and Orange streets 3:00 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2 to 3 P. M.

SEABOARD
Air Line Railway
SCHEDULE

Apply at Union Depot Ticket Office, 'Phone 1294, or Office of Commercial Agent Orton Hotel, 'Phone 178.

Trains Leave Wilmington, Effective Nov. 26th, 1911.

No. 45—5:00 A. M.—For Hamlet, and intermediate points to Charlotte, connects at Hamlet with No. 66, for Raleigh and points North.

No. 39—3:25 P. M.—For Charlotte, connecting at Hamlet with through trains for Atlanta, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Norfolk, New York, and trains in all directions. Arrive Hamlet 7:40 P. M.; leave Hamlet, 8:00 P. M.; arrive Charlotte, 10:20 P. M.

Trains Arrive at Wilmington:
No. 40—12:30 P. M.—From Charlotte.
No. 44.—12:10 P. M.—From Charlotte and intermediate points.

No. 45 connects at Hamlet with No. 66 for all points North; at Monroe, with No 53, for Atlanta.

No. 39 connects at Hamlet with No. 43 for Atlanta, Birmingham and Memphis No. 84, for Washington and New York No. 32, for Portsmouth, Norfolk, and No 43, for Columbia, Savannah and Jacksonville.

Pullman Car service will be maintained between Wilmington and Charlotte on trains 39, 40, 45 and 44.

Sleeper on No. 45 open for occupancy at 10 P. M.

CLAUDE MURRAY,
Union Ticket Agent
'Phone No. 1294.
F. A. FETTER,
Commercial Agent,
Orton Hotel
'Phone No. 178.
H. S. LEARD,
Div. Passenger Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.
C. B. RYAN,
General Passenger Agent,
Portsmouth, Va.
mh12-tf

Clyde Steamship Company
to
NEW YORK
and
GEORGETOWN, S. C.

New York to Wilmington.
Steamship "Carib," December 1st, 1911.
Steamship "Navahoe," December 8th, 1911.

Wilmington to New York.
Steamship "Carib," November 25th, 1911.
Steamship "Navahoe," December 2nd, 1911.

Wilmington to Georgetown.
Steamship "Navahoe," November 27th, 1911.
Steamship "Carib," December 4th, 1911.
Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.
For freight, apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.
H. B. MAYNARD,
Freight Traffic Manager.
H. M. RAYMOND, V.-P. and G. M.

NOTICE.

All persons without any exception are warned that Orton Lands in Brunswick county are posted and that any person or persons found hunting, fishing, or otherwise trespassing upon this private property will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
JAMES SPRUNT.
no 30-1w.

of was reasonable at common law, because it was said that the statute was directed against all contracts and combinations in restraint of trade, whether reasonable at common law or not. It was plain from the record, however, that the contracts complained of in those cases would not have been deemed reasonable at common law. In subsequent cases the court said that the statute should be given a reasonable construction and refused to include within its inhibition certain contractual restraints of trade which it denominated as incidental or as indirect.

These cases of restrant of trade that the court excepted from the operation of the statute were instances which at common law would have been called reasonable. In the Standard Oil and tobacco cases, therefore, the court merely adopted the tests of the common law and in defining exceptions to the literal application of the statute only substituted for the test of being incidental or indirect that of being reasonable, and this without varying in the slightest the actual scope and effect of the statute. In other words, all the cases under the statute which have now been decided would have been decided the same way if the court had originally accepted in its construction the rule at common law.

It has been said that the court by introducing into the construction of the statute common law distinctions has emasculated it. This is obviously untrue. By its judgment every contract and combination in restraint of interstate trade made with the purpose or necessary effect of controlling prices by stifling competition or of establishing in whole or in part a monopoly of such trade is condemned by the statute. The most extreme critics cannot instance a case that ought to be condemned under the statute which is not brought within its terms as thus construed.

The suggestion is also made that the supreme court by its decision in the last two cases has committed to the court the undefined and unlimited discretion to determine whether a case of restraint of trade is within the terms of the statute. This is wholly untrue. A reasonable restraint of trade at common law is well understood and is clearly defined. It does not rest in the discretion of the court. It must be limited to accomplish the purpose of a lawful main contract to which in order that it shall be enforceable at all it must be incidental. If it exceed the needs of that contract it is void.

The test of reasonableness was never applied by the court at comman law to contracts or combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade whose purpose was or whose necessary effect would be to stifle competition, to control prices or establish monopolies. The courts never assumed power to say that such contracts or combinations or conspiracies might be lawful if the parties to them were only moderate in the use of the power thus secured and did not exact from the public too great and exorbitant prices. It is true that many theorists and others engaged in business violating the statute have hoped that some such line could be drawn by courts, but no court of authority has ever attempted it. Certainly there is nothing in the decisions of the latest two cases from which such a dangerous theory of judicial discretion in enforcing this statute can derive the slightest sanction.

Force and Effectiveness of Statute a Matter of Growth.

We have been twenty-one years making this statute effective for the purposes for which it was enacted. The Knight case was discouraging and seemed to remit to the states the whole available power to attack and suppress the evils of the trusts. Slowly, however, the error of that judgment was corrected, and only in the last three or four years has the heavy hand of the law been laid upon the great illegal combinations that have exercised such an absolute dominion over many of our industries. Criminal prosecutions have been brought, and a number are pending, but juries have felt averse to convicting for jail sentences and judges have been most reluctant to impose such sentences on men of respectable standing in society whose offense has been regarded as merely statutory. Still, as the offense becomes better understood and the committing of it partakes more of studied and deliberate defiance of the law we can be confident that juries will convict individuals and that jail sentences will be imposed.

The Remedy In Equity by Dissolution.

In the Standard Oil case the supreme and circuit courts found the combination to be a monopoly of the interstate business of refining, transporting and marketing petroleum and its products, effected and maintained through thirty-seven different corporations, the stock of which was held by a New Jersey company. It in effect commanded the dissolution of this combination, directed the transfer and pro rata distribution by the New Jersey company of the stock held by it in the thirty-seven corporations to and among its stockholders, and the corporations and individual defendants were enjoined from conspiring or combining to restore such monopoly, and all agreements between the subsidiary corporations tending to produce or bring about further violations of the act were enjoined.

In the tobacco case the court found that the individual defendants, twenty-nine in number, had been engaged in a successful effort to acquire complete dominion over the manufacture, sale and distribution of tobacco in this country and abroad and that this had been done by combinations made with a purpose and effect to stifle competition, control prices and establish a monopoly, not only in the manufacture of tobacco, but also of tin foil and licorice used in its manufacture and of its products of cigars, cigarettes and snuffs. The tobacco suit presented a far more complicated and difficult case than the Standard Oil suit for a decree which would effectuate the will of the court and end the violation of the statute. There was here no single holding company, as in the case of the Standard Oil trust. The main company was the American Tobacco company, a manufacturing, selling and holding company. The plan adopted to destroy the combination and restore competition involved the redivision of the capital and plants of the whole trust between some of the companies constituting the trust and new companies organized for the purposes of the decree and made parties to it and numbering, new and old, fourteen.

Situation After Readjustment.

The American Tobacco company (old), readjusted capital $92,000,000; the Liggett & Meyers Tobacco company (new), capital $67,000,000; the P. Lorillard company (new), capital $47,000,000, and the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company (old), capital $7,525,000, are chiefly engaged in the manufacture and sale of chewing and smoking tobacco and cigars. The former one tin foil company is divided into two, one of $825,000 capital and the other of $400,000. The one snuff company is divided into three companies, one with a capital of $15,000,000, another with a capital of $8,000,000 and a third with a capital of $8,000,000. The licorice companies are two, one with a capital of $5,758,300 and another with a capital of $2,000,000. There is also the British-American Tobacco company, a British corporation, doing business abroad with a capital of $26,000,000, the Porto Rican Tobacco company, with a capital of $1,800,000, and the corporation of United Cigar Stores, with a capital of $9,000,000.

Under this arrangement each of the different kinds of business will be distributed between two or more companies with a division of the prominent brands in the same tobacco products, so as to make competition not only possible, but necessary. Thus the smoking tobacco business of the country is divided so that the present independent companies have 21.39 per cent, while the American Tobacco company will have 33.08 per cent, the Liggett & Meyers 20.05 per cent, the Lorillard company 22.82 per cent and the Reynolds company 2.66 per cent. The stock of the other thirteen companies, both preferred and common, has been taken from the defendant American Tobacco company and has been distributed among its stockholders. All covenants restricting competition have been declared null and further performance of them has been enjoined. The preferred stock of the different companies has now been given voting power which was denied it under the old organization. The ratio of the preferred stock to the common was as 78 to 40. This constitutes a very decided change in the character of the ownership and control of each company.

In the original suit there were twenty-nine defendants, who were charged with being the conspirators through whom the illegal combination acquired and exercised its unlawful dominion. Under the decree these defendants will hold amounts of stock in the various distributee companies ranging from 41 per cent as a maximum to 28½ per cent as a minimum, except in the case of one small company, the Porto Rican Tobacco company, in which they will hold 45 per cent. The twenty-nine individual defendants are enjoined for three years from buying any stock except from each other, and the group is thus prevented from extending its control during that period. All parties to the suit and the new companies who are made parties are enjoined perpetually from in any way effecting any combination between any of the companies in violation of the statute by way of resumption of the old trust. Each of the fourteen companies is enjoined from acquiring stock in any of the others. All these companies are enjoined from having common directors or officers, or common buying or selling agents, or common offices, or lending money to each other.

Size of New Companies.

Objection was made by certain independent tobacco companies that this settlement was unjust because it left companies with very large capital in active business and that the settlement that would be effective to put all on an equality would be a division of the capital and plant of the trust into small fractions in amount more nearly equal to that of each of the independent companies. This contention results from a misunderstanding of the anti-trust law and its purpose. It is not intended thereby to prevent the accumulation of large capital in business enterprises in which such a combination can secure reduced cost of production, sale and distribution. It is directed against such an aggregation of capital only when its purpose is that of stifling competition, enhancing or controlling prices and establishing a monopoly. If we shall have by the decree defeated these purposes and restored competition between the large units into which the capital and plant have been divided we shall have accomplished the useful purpose of the statute.

Confiscation Not the Purpose of the Statute.

It is not the purpose of the statute to confiscate the property and capital of the offending trusts. Methods of punishment by fine or imprisonment of the individual offenders, by fine of the corporation or by forfeiture of its goods in transportation are provided, but the proceeding in equity is a specific remedy to stop the operation of the trust by injunction and prevent the future use of the plant and capital in violation of the statute.

Effectiveness of Decree.

I venture to say that not in the history of American law has a decree more effective for such a purpose been entered by a court than that against the tobacco trust. As Circuit Judge Noyes said in his judgment approving the decree:

"The extent to which it has been necessary to tear apart this combination and force it into new forms with the attendant burdens ought to demonstrate that the federal anti-trust statute is a drastic statute which accomplishes effective results, which so long as it stands on the statute books must be obeyed and which cannot be disobeyed without incurring farreaching penalties. And, on the other hand, the successful reconstruction of this organization should teach that the effect of enforcing this statute is not to destroy, but to reconstruct; not to demolish, but to recreate in accordance with the conditions which the congress has declared shall exist among the people of the United States."

Common Stock Ownership.

It has been assumed that the present pro rata and common ownership in all these companies by former stockholders of the trust would insure a continuance of the same old single control of all the companies into which the trust has by decree been disintegrated. This is erroneous and is based upon the assumed inefficacy and innocuousness of judicial injunctions. The companies are enjoined from co-operation or combination; they have different managers, directors, purchasing and sales agents. If all or many of the numerous stockholders, reaching into the thousands, attempt to secure concerted action of the companies with a view to the control of the market their number is so large that such an attempt could not well be concealed, and its prime movers and all its participants would be at once subject to contempt proceedings and imprisonment of a summary character. The immediate result of the present situation will necessarily be activity by all the companies under different managers, and then competition must follow or there will be activity by one company and stagnation by another. Only a short time will inevitably lead to a change in ownership of the stock, as all opportunity for continued co-operation must disappear. Those critics who speak of this disintegration in the trust as a mere change of garments have not given consideration to the inevitable working of the decree and understand little the personal danger of attempting to evade or set at naught the solemn injunction of a court whose object is made plain by the decree and whose inhibitions are set forth with a detail and comprehensiveness unexampled in the history of equity jurisprudence.

Voluntary Reorganizations of Other Trusts at Hand.

The effect of these two decisions has led to decrees dissolving the combination of manufacturers of electric lamps, a southern wholesale grocers' association, an interlocutory decree against the powder trust, with directions by the circuit court compelling dissolution, and other combinations of a similar history are now negotiating with the department of justice looking to a disintegration by decree and reorganization in accordance with law. It seems possible to bring about these reorganizations without general business disturbance.

Movement For Repeal of the Anti-trust Law.

But now that the anti-trust act is seen to be effective for the accomplishment of the purpose of its enactment we are met by a cry from many different quarters for its repeal. It is said to be obstructive of business progress, to be an attempt to restore old fashioned methods of destructive competition between small units and to make impossible those useful combinations of capital and the reduction of the cost of production that are essential to continued prosperity and normal growth.

In the recent decisions the supreme court makes clear that there is nothing in the statute which condemns combinations of capital or mere bigness of plant organized to secure economy in production and a reduction of its cost. It is only when the purpose or necessary effect of the organization and maintenance of the combination or the aggregation of immense size are the stifling of competition, actual and potential, and the enhancing of prices and establishing a monopoly that the statute is violated. Mere size is no sin against the law. The merging of two or more business plants necessarily eliminates competition between the units thus combined, but this elimination is in contravention of the statute only when the combination is made for purpose of ending this particular competition in order to secure control of and enhance prices and create a monopoly.

Lack of Definiteness In the Statute.

The complaint is made of the statute that it is not sufficiently definite in its description of that which is forbidden to enable business men to avoid its violation. The suggestion is that we may have a combination of two corporations which may run on for years and that subsequently the attorney general may conclude that it was a violation of the statute and that which was supposed by the combiners to be innocent then turns out to be a combination in violation of the statute. The answer to this hypothetical case is that when men attempt to amass such stupendous capital as will enable them to suppress competition, control prices and establish a monopoly they know the purpose of their acts. Men do not do such a thing without having it clearly in mind. If what they do is merely for the purpose of reducing the cost of production, without the thought of suppressing competition by use of the bigness of the plant they are creating, then they cannot be convicted at the time the union is made, nor can they be convicted later unless it happen that later on they conclude to suppress competition and take the usual methods for doing so and thus establish for themselves a monopoly. They can in such a case hardly complain if the motive which subsequently is disclosed is attributed by the court to the original combination.

New Remedies Suggested.

Much is said of the repeal of this statute and of constructive legislation intended to accomplish the purpose and blaze a clear path for honest merchants and business men to follow. It may be that such a plan will be evolved, but I submit that the discussions which have been brought out in recent days by the fear of the continued execution of the anti-trust law have produced nothing but glittering generalities and have offered no line of distinction or rule of action as definite and as clear as that which the supreme court itself lays down in enforcing the statute.

Supplemental Legislation Needed, Not Repeal or Amendment.

I see no objection, and indeed I can see decided advantages, in the enactment of a law which shall describe and denounce methods of competition which are unfair and are badges of the unlawful purpose denounced in the anti-trust law. The attempt and purpose to suppress a competitor by underselling him at a price so unprofitable as to drive him out of business or the making of exclusive contracts with customers under which they are required to give up association with other manufacturers and numerous kindred methods for stifling competition and effecting monopoly should be described with sufficient accuracy in a criminal statute on the one hand to enable the government to shorten its task by prosecuting single misdemeanors instead of an entire conspiracy and on the other hand to serve the purpose of pointing out more in detail to the business community what must be avoided.

Federal Incorporation Recommended.

In a special message to congress on Jan. 7, 1910, I ventured to point out the disturbance to business that would probably attend the dissolution of these offending trusts. I said:

"But such an investigation and possible prosecution of corporations whose prosperity or destruction affects the comfort not only of stockholders, but of millions of wage earners, employees and associated tradesmen, must necessarily tend to disturb the confidence of the business community, to dry up the now-flowing sources of capital from its places of hoarding and produce a halt in our present prosperity that will cause suffering and strained circumstances among the innocent many for the faults of the guilty few. The question which I wish in this message to bring clearly to the consideration and discussion of congress is whether, in order to avoid such a possible business danger, something cannot be done by which these business combinations may be offered a means, without great financial disturbance, of changing the character, organization and extent of their business into one within the lines of the law under federal control and supervision, securing compliance with the anti-trust statute.

"Generally in the industrial combinations called trusts the principal business is the sale of goods in many states and in foreign markets. In other words, the interstate and foreign business far exceeds the business done in any one state. This fact will justify the federal government in granting a federal charter to such combination to make and sell in interstate and foreign commerce the products of useful manufacture under such limitations as will secure a compliance with the anti-trust law. It is possible so to frame a statute that, while it offers protection to a federal company against harmful, vexatious and unnecessary invasion by the states, it shall subject it to reasonable taxation and control by the states with respect to its purely local business. * * *

"Corporations organized under this act should be prohibited from acquiring and holding stock in other corporations (except for special reasons, upon approval by the proper federal authority), thus avoiding the creation under national auspices of the holding company with subordinate corporations in different states, which has been such an effective agency in the creation of the great trusts and monopolies.

"If the prohibition of the anti-trust act against combinations in restraint of trade is to be effectively enforced it is essential that the national government shall provide for the creation of national corporations to carry on a legitimate business throughout the United States. The conflicting laws of the different states of the Union with respect to foreign corporations make it difficult, if not impossible, for one corporation to comply with their requirements so as to carry on business in a number of different states."

I renew the recommendation of the enactment of a general law providing for the voluntary formation of corporations to engage in trade and commerce among the states and with foreign nations. Every argument which was then advanced for such a law and every explanation which was at that time offered to possible objections has been confirmed by our experience since the enforcement of the anti-trust statute has resulted in the actual dissolution of active commercial organizations.

It is even more manifest now than it was then that the denunciation of conspiracies in restraint of trade should not and does not mean the denial of organizations large enough to be intrusted with our interstate and foreign trade. It has been made more clear now than it was then that a purely negative statute like the anti-trust law may well be supplemented by specific provisions for the building up and regulation of legitimate national and foreign commerce.

Government Administrative Experts Needed to Aid Courts In Trust Dissolutions.

The drafting of the decrees in the dissolution of the present trusts, with a view to their reorganization into legitimate corporations, has made it especially apparent that the courts are not provided with the administrative machinery to make the necessary inquiries preparatory to reorganization or to pursue such inquiries, and they should be empowered to invoke the aid of the bureau of corporations in determining the suitable reorganization of the disintegrated parts. The circuit court and the attorney general were greatly aided in framing the decree in the tobacco trust dissolution by an expert from the bureau of corporations.

Federal Corporation Commission Proposed.

I do not set forth in detail the terms and sections of a statute which might supply the constructive legislation permitting and aiding the formation of combinations of capital into federal corporations. They should be subject to rigid rules as to their organization and procedure, including effective publicity, and to the closest supervision as to the issue of stock and bonds by an executive bureau or commission in the department of commerce and labor, to which in times of doubt they might well submit their proposed plans for future business. It must be distinctly understood that incorporation under a federal law could not exempt the company thus formed and its incorporators and managers from prosecution under the anti-trust law for subsequent illegal conduct, but the publicity of its procedure and the opportunity for frequent consultation with the bureau or commission in charge of the incorporation as to the legitimate purpose of its transactions would offer it as great security against successful prosecutions for violations of the law as would be practical or wise.

Such a bureau or commission might well be invested also with the duty already referred to of aiding courts in the dissolution and recreation of trusts within the law. It should be an executive tribunal of the dignity and power of the comptroller of the currency or the interstate commerce commission, which now exercises supervisory power over important classes of corporations under federal regulation.

The drafting of such a federal incorporation law would offer ample opportunity to prevent many manifest evils in corporate management today, including irresponsibility of control in the hands of the few who are not the real owners.

Incorporation Voluntary.

I recommend that the federal charters thus to be granted shall be voluntary, at least until experience justifies mandatory provisions. The benefit to be derived from the operation of great businesses under the protection of such a charter would attract all who are anxious to keep within the lines of the law. Other large combinations that fail to take advantage of the federal incorporation will not have a right to complain if their failure is ascribed to unwillingness to submit their transactions to the careful official scrutiny, competent supervision and publicity attendant upon the enjoyment of such a charter.

Only Supplemental Legislation Needed.

The opportunity thus suggested for federal incorporation, it seems to me, is suitable constructive legislation needed to facilitate the squaring of great industrial enterprises to the rule of action laid down by the anti-trust law. This statute as construed by the supreme court must continue to be the line of distinction for legitimate business. It must be enforced unless we are to banish individualism from all business and reduce it to one common system of regulation or control of prices like that which now prevails with respect to public utilities and which when applied to all business would be a long step toward state socialism.

Importance of the Anti-trust Act.

The anti-trust act is the expression of the effort of a freedom loving people to preserve equality of opportunity. It is the result of the confident determination of such a people to maintain their future growth by preserving uncontrolled and unrestricted the enterprise of the individual, his industry, his ingenuity, his intelligence and his independent courage.

For twenty years or more this statute has been upon the statute book. All knew its general purpose and approved. Many of its violators were cynical over its assumed impotence. It seemed impossible of enforcement. Slowly the mills of the courts ground, and only gradually did the majesty of the law assert itself. Many of its statesmen-authors died before it became a living force, and they and others saw the evil grow which they had hoped to destroy. Now its efficacy is seen; now its power is heavy; now its object is near achievement. Now we hear the call for its repeal on the plea that it interferes with business prosperity, and we are advised in most general terms how by some other statute and in some other way the evil we are just stamping out can be cured if we only abandon this work of twenty years and try another experiment for another term of years.

It is said that the act has not done good. Can this be said in the face of the effect of the Northern Securities decree? That decree was in no way so drastic or inhibitive in detail as either the Standard Oil decree or the tobacco decree. But did it not stop for all time the then powerful movement toward the control of all the railroads of the country in a single hand? Such a one man power could not have been a healthful influence in the republic, even though exercised under the general supervision of an interstate commission.

Do we desire to make such ruthless combinations and monopolies lawful? When all energies are directed, not toward the reduction of the cost of production for the public benefit by a healthful competition, but toward new ways and means for making permanent in a few hands the absolute control of the conditions and prices prevailing in the whole field of industry, then individual enterprise and effort will be paralyzed and the spirit of commercial freedom will be dead.

WM. H. TAFT.

The White House, Dec. 5, 1911.

To clean white paint, dip a clean cloth in hot water, then in bran and rub it. Rinse with clear water.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

The Peevish Child Needs a Laxative

It is natural for a child to laugh and play and when it sulks drowsily or cries you may depend on it something physical is the matter. If you see no evidences of a serious ailment you will not be wrong if you quietly give it a dose of mild laxative that evening on putting it to bed.

The remedy most generally recommended for this purpose is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which mothers throughout the country have been giving their children for a quarter of a century. Today thousands of families are using it where hundreds used it then, and there must be good reason for this word of mouth recommendation.

It is admittedly the perfect laxative for children, women, old people and all others who need a gentle bowel stimulant and not a violent salt, cathartic pill or doctored water. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will act gently, and when taken before retiring will bring complete satisfaction in the morning. After a short use of this remedy all forms of outside aid can be dispensed with and nature will again act alone.

All classes of good American people keep it in the home for ills of the stomach, liver and bowels, and among the thousands who have written the doctor that they will never be without it are Mrs. J. W. Brooks, Durham, N. C., and Mrs. C. M. Branch, Apex, N. C. A dose of it has saved many a person from a serious illness.

Anyone wishing to make a trial of this remedy before buying it in the regular way of a druggist at fifty cents or one dollar a large bottle (family size) can have a sample bottle sent to the home free of charge by simply addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 405 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. Your name and address on a postal card will do.

The Flame

Soon the Yuletide logs will be burning brightly upon the Christmas fireside.

The intervening days will be thronged thick and deep with Christmas shoppers.

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STATE BAPTISTS AT WINSTON

Pastors' Conference Holds Two Very Busy Sessions—Interesting Topics Discussed by Leaders—Convention at Work

(By Mamie Bays).

Winston-Salem, N. C., Dec. 5.—The pastors' conference held today two very busy and very full sessions. The morning session began with a devotional hour conducted by Rev. Jesse B. Weatherspoon, of Oxford.

The first topic discussed was that of "The Pastor and Church Finances," Rev. Charles E. Maddrey, of Raleigh, was the speaker. He recommended the weekly offering as the plan for collecting the benevolences of the Church, first, because this is the scriptural plan; second, because it is busmesslike and third, it commands the confidence of the world. The lack of business method in the conduct of church affairs, he said, often causes criticism from the world. He said further that no plan that man can devise can be an improvement of the scriptural plan. This plan, he showed, if carried on as it should be, will hasten the time when there will be money all the time in the treasuries of the mission boards, borrowing money will be unnecessary and the waste of money that goes out in interest will be avoided. He showed that the debt of the foreign mission board of the Southern Baptist Convention is so large that the payment of $12,000 interest every year is necessary. The State Mission Board, he said, is free from debt just now, but it will be necessary soon to borrow money to pay the missionaries and as much as $300 interest will be paid during the year.

He urged pastors to become thoroughly acquainted with this plan and become the leaders in carrying it into effect, the pastor being the logical leader of all church work.

The subject "Absent Church Members" was discussed by Rev. J. B. King, of Raleigh. He urged the importance of church members always becoming identified with churches in the towns where they reside, said that the past year 8,000 Baptists were not so identified, but their membership was elsewhere.

"The Preacher as the Prophet" was the subject presented by W. L. Poteat, president of Wake Forest College. The sermon, he said, is the leading feature of Divine worship and the preacher has a message to deliver and a vision to reveal, sustaining the relations of prophet to the people.

During the afternoon session J. C. Clifford discussed the subject, "The Preacher From the Layman's View point"; Rev. J. M. Frost, the subject, "Preaching the Baptist Message"; Rev. C. S. Gardner, "Southern Baptists as a World Force."

Dr. Frost emphasized especially the importance of preserving the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, to preserve them inseparable the Baptist doctrine, he said contains the whole gospel for the world.

The introductory sermon of the convention was preached by Rev. W. R. L. Smith, of Chapel Hill, his text being the words "Speak Unto the Children of Israel, that they May Go Forward."

W. C. Dowd, president for the past two years, called the State Convention to order. Immediately after the introductory sermon the committee on enrollment secured the names of the delegates.

The convention convened this evening in its eight-first annual session. The Baptist Church, known as the Brown Memorial building, was crowded to the limit of its capacity upon this occasion, the attendance of delegates being probably the largest in the history of the convention.

The address of welcome to Winston-Salem was delivered by G. T. Stephenson. The response to this address wa delivered for the convention by Rev. C. B. Waller, of Asheville. Mr. Waller said that the convention desired above all else to impress Winston-Salem with that for waich it stands. He said further that while he was glad of the liberality which is drawing denominations closer together yet at the same time he feared this liberality has in it danger, the danger of obliterating to a certain degree the doctrine and principles for which denominations stand.

It is a dangerous precedent to set, he said, to say that it makes no difference to what denomination one belongs and that it does make a difference.

The election of president was the next business to come before the convention. President W. L. Poteat, of Wake Forest College; Rev. C. H. Durham, of Lumberton; Rev. H. A. Brown, and Prof. C. M. Beach, of Delway, were nominated. At the request of Messrs. Poteat, Brown and Beach, their names were withdrawn from nomination and the secretary of the convention cast the ballot of the convention for Rev. C. H. Durham, for president. Mr. Durham was escorted to the chair and Mr. Dowd expressed to him his pleasure at recognizing him as his successor. Mr. Durham spoke to the convention of his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him.

Rev. A. J. Justice, of Hendersonville; Rev. C. W. Scarborough, of Woodland, and G. T. Stephenson, of Winston-Salem, were elected vice presidents; N. B. Broughton, of Raleigh, recording secretary; Rev. Livingston Johnson, of Raleigh, corresponding secretary; F. H. Briggs, of Raleigh, auditor. The election of Mr. Johnson was with a rising vote. The enrolment shows 375 delegates present, this being 200 more than were present at the opening session of the convention a year ago.

The officers of the Pastors' conference the coming year are: Rev. A. R. Cullom, president; Revs. G. T. Watkins, W. C. Tyree, J. O. Fulbright, vice-presidents; Rev. J. B. Weatherspoon, secretary; Rev. L. R. Pruett, treasurer.

DIED.

CASTEEN—At the residence of the parents, last night, at 11:30 o'clock, R. J. CASTEEN, JR., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Casteen, No. 1023 North Fourth street, aged 10 months. Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock from residence. Friends and acquaintances of the family respectfully invited to attend.

BURGLAR SHOT AT

Miss Essie Norris Fired Six Shots at Negro Intruder

For Monday night only one burglary, and that an unsuccessful attempt, was reported to the police station. This occurred at the home of Mr. Luther A. Bangle, No. 918 North Foutrth street, and the outcome came near proving disastrous, for the intruder fled before a rain of bullets from a revolver in the hands of Miss Essie Norris, who was spending the night with Mrs. Bangle, Mr. Bangle being out of the city.

Miss Norris was awakened at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning by a noise of some one trying to force the lock on the bed room door, and having a revolver under her pillow she immediately secured it and without awaiting for the burglar to break in went and opened the door for him. As her hand touched the knob the intruder fled and Miss Norris, quickly opening the door, fired six shots at his retreating form, though it is not believed that any of them took effect. The young lady recognized the robber as a negro of rather large frame, but it was too dark for her to see him definitely to give an accurate description of him. He had entered through a lattice door on the back porch and was attempting to force the lock on the bed room door when the noise awakened Miss Norris.

The brave young lady was warmly congratulated by her friends yesterday for her courageous conduct and it is the unanimous opinion of all who learned the details of the incident that she acted with bravery that would be becoming to the most courageous man.

DATE FOR FIRST MASS.

Will be Held in New Cathedral, December 17th.

Work of erecting the handsome new Cathedral of St. Thomas' Catholic church has progressed to such a point that the date for the first mass has been definitely set, this being the third Sunday of the present month. Rev. Father C. Dennen has announced the date for the first mass and preparations are being made to fittingly observe the memorable occasion. The early completion of the splendid construction will come as a Christmas gift to the members.

The handsome memorial windows have already been placed in position and the decorators who are finishing the interior will complete their task within a few days. The placing of the pews will soon be completed and it is expected that everything will be in readiness by Sunday, December 17th.

No date has yet been set for the dedication of the new house of worship. The ceremonial will be a most imposing one and will be attended by some of the most distinguished prelates in the country, it is expected.

The handsome new rectory which Father Dennen will occupy is also rapidly nearing completion.

COULD GET ONE GAME.

Good Chance for Big College Game Next Spring.

According to statements made by Mr. George Carmichael, a member of the student body at Chapel Hill, while in the city the past few days, there is a good chance for Wilmington to secure one of the baseball games to be played between the University of North Carolina and the University of Virginia, next Spring. Three games will be played and two of the engagements have been definitely decided. The third engagement is open and it is believed that if the fans of the city and the University alumni here would get busy on the proposition there would be little trouble in landing the big athletic event for Wilmington. It is probable that a movement will be started with the idea of securing the game.

WILMINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY

Officers for Ensuing Year Elected at Meeting Last Night

At the regular meeting last night of the Wilmington Light Infantry, a member of the Coast Artillery Corps, North Carolina National Guard, officers for the ensuing year were elected. The meeting was largely attended and was an enthusiastic one. The following are the officers elected:

President—Louis B. Orrell.

Vice President—F. E. Hasnagen, Jr.

Secretary and Treasurer—Paul L. Cantwell.

Historian—W. A. Peschau.

Chaplain—Rev. W. E. Cox.

Armory and Finance Committee—E. A. Metts, David Loring, H. L. O'Neill, E. C. Hines, F. E. Hashagen, Jr.

The new officers will be installed the 1st of January, when the annual meeting of the organization will be held and at which reports for the year will be received.

ALL OFFERS REJECTED

Y. M. C. A. Building is Being Held at $60,000

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A., held in the director's room last evening at 6 o'clock, all offers that had been received through real estate dealers for the association building, corner Front and Grace streets, were rejected. It is understood that one of those desiring the building offered to give $55,000. The directors, it is understood, are holding the building at $60,000 and will sell to the first person who offers this amount. The idea in disposing of the building is to erect a new building more suited to the needs of an organization of the kind.

Dies From Accidental Wound.

A colored woman named Ford died at the James Walker Memorial Hospital last evening at 7 o'clock from the effects of a revolver wound which she sustained accidentally at her home in Wallace yesterday morning. She was brought to this city as soon as possible after the accident and rushed to the hospital, but nothing could be done to save her life. Her body will probably be removed to her home today.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Criticism of the President and Secretary of State for their interpretation o fthe statute governing the secret fund for the State Department, was made by Representative Hamlin, of Missouri, in a speech in the House today. Mr. Hamlin is chairman of the committee on State Department Expenditures which has been making an investigation of this matter.

W. B. COOPER CO CHARTERED

Wholesale Grocery Enterprise—Bladen Corporation—Settlers in Beaufort County—Pharmacists Taking Exams.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 5.—The Secretary of State chartered today the W. B. Cooper Co., Wilmington, capital $250,000 authorized and $25,000 subscribed by W. B. Cooper, D. H. Bryan, W. R. Surles, W. H. Schaefer and others for wholesale grocery business. Other charters are for the Clark, Elkins & Co., of Elkton, Bladen county, capital $30,000, by J. Archie Clark, J. E. Elkins and others for mercantile business. There is an amendment for the Durham Lumber Co., charter changing the capital stock from $56,500 to $38,000, D. C. Mitchell being president.

The Department of Agriculture is advised that a thriving little town of Pinetown is being successfully established in Beaufort county by W. M. Kear, of Washington, N. C., who is locating immigrants from Ohio there. Six families have settled there within the past few weeks, each having a small farm for intensive farming. This is one of a number of such enterprises under way in various parts of the State.

A class of 55 embryo pharmacists is taking the examinations here before the State Board of Pharmacy to secure licenses. E. V. Zoeller, of Tarboro, is president, and W. E. Hancock, of Oxford, secretary of the board.

Every effort is being made to have the appeal of McCullers vs. Wake County Board of Commissioners advanced on the calendar of the Supreme Court for a hearing at this Fall term which adjourns within two weeks. The desire is to have the issue of the constitutionality of the county boards of health passed upon as impeached by Judge Peebles in his ruling as to whether or not Dr. McCullers is superintendent of health for Wake county.

Revenue raiders report the destruction of an 80-gallon blockade still in New Light township along with 600 gallons of beer and other supplies and equipment. Revenue officers Merritt and Adams made the raid. Three workers at the still escaped.

Used as a Mail Box.

An innocent and ignorant little chocolate drop of a negro, trying to mail a letter in fire alarm box 24, corner Front and Red Cross streets, called out the fire department yesterday on what was probably the coldest day of the Winter. The lad had been sent to mail a letter and in his efforts to insert the envelope in the fire alarm box he pulled down the lever and started the big bell to tolling off the number. The fire laddies at first did not know whether to laugh or to use forcible remarks, but they finally decided to laugh it off.

A Patent Burglar Alarm on your house? Most people object to them because they go off unexpectedly, get out of order, etc.

A BURGLARY INSURANCE POLICY issued here won't get out of order and WILL protect you against loss in case of Burglary. The cost is no more than for a good Burglar Alarm.

J. VAN B. METTS,
'Phone 162. 114 Princess St.

NOTE THE CONTRAST.

between a good set of teeth and a poor or decayed one. The latter will spoil the handsomest face, the former improves the plainest features. Which kind of teeth would you prefer to have? If good ones, let us be your dentist and we will give you permanent satisfaction. Ask those who have patronized us in the past and they will admit that we have no equals in the dental line.

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Lv. Richmond	2:00pm	6:35pm	11:00pm
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Ar. Cincinnati	8:15am	9:50am	5:00pm
Ar. Chicago	5:00pm	5:55pm	7:10am
Ar. St. Louis	6:15pm	9:15pm	7:17am

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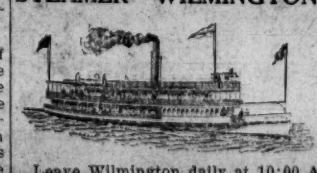


Leave Wilmington daily at 10:00 A. M.
Leave Southport daily at 2:30 P. M.

The Only Sweet That's Better Than Meat

The syrup that *lets you know* it's good—wins you by a taste no other syrup has ever equalled. The *whole body* of it is sugar—not just a little sugar added to a thick, tasteless liquid. *One pound* of it has the nourishment of *two pounds* of meat.

ALABAMA SYRUP

is the finest example of a translucent, Georgia ribbon cane syrup. Made by the old plantation "open kettle" process—put into the cans direct from the evaporator while hot. An old fashioned syrup, with the old fashioned smell and made with *old fashioned honesty*—the most wholesome food children can have.

Any Good Grocer Has It

Alabama-Georgia Syrup Co.
Refiners
Montgomery, Alabama

DAVID'S

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

FOR your holiday feast—for Thanksgiving or Christmas—you're particular to get the best you can find.

Now be just as particular about the clothes you wear. They're much more important; last longer. If you're really critical about it, want the best in quality and style, you'll have

Hart, Schaffner & Marx

clothes; and we'll see you soon; we've got the best.

Get your Christmas gifts for your men friends in this men's store. Lots of good things here worth giving and getting, from 25 cents up.

Suits Made to Order.

THE A. DAVID CO.

This store is the home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Etc.

J. W. H. FUCHS
28 and 30 South Front Street.

Sincerity Clothing & Overcoats
from $10.00 to $35.00.

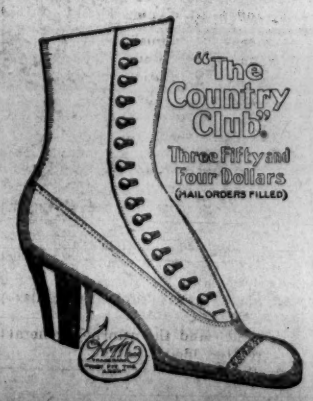
Athlete College Clothing for Boys, with split-hip Knickerbocker Pants, from $3.00 to $12.00.

Sweater Coats for Ladies, Men, Boys and Children, from 50c. to $5.00.

Shoes—A new lot of Tan in button and lace, new styles, from $2.00 to $3.50.

Holeproof Hosiery.

J. W. H. FUCHS



A Boot

That you can walk miles in without tiring.

Gunmetals $3.50
Tans $4.00

HEWLETT & PRICE
109 Market Street.
Members Wilmington Trade Extension Asso.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington, Effective October 16, 1911. Time Not Guaranteed

DEPARTURES	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS
No. 90, ! 3:40 A. M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad. No. 91 leaves Norfolk 13:35 P. M. and Richmond 14:10 P. M).	No. 91, a 1:00 A. M.
No. 51, * 5:45 A. M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 19:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50, *11:40 P. M.
No. 64, ! 5:50 A. M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and intermediate Stations.	No. 65, ! 6:50 P. M.
No. 48, * 8:40 A. M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington. Pullman Parlor Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York Trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49, * 6:15 P. M.
No. 53, * 8:45 A. M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52, * 8:05 P. M.
No. 55, * 3:15 P. M.	Chadbourn, Conway (!) Florence, Charleston, Savannah, All Florida Points, Columbia, Asheville and the West. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia.	No. 54, 1:40 P. M.
No. 62, * 3:25 P. M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and intermediate Stations.	No. 63, *12:50 P. M.
No. 59, ! 6:30 P. M.	Fayetteville, Sanford and intermediate Stations.	No. 60, !10:15 A. M.
No. 42, * 7:00 P. M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains, with Pullman and Dining Car Service. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41, * 9:45 A. M.
No. 57, ! 7:30 P. M.	Chadbourn, Conway and intermediate Stations.	No. 58, ! 8:30 A. M.

* Daily ! Daily except Sunday. a Daily except Monday.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.
W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 4, 1911.
Winter Park, Wrightsville, Wrightsville Beach and Intermediate Points.

EAST BOUND.			WEST BOUND.		
Leave Wilmington for Winter Park	Leave Wilmington for Wrightsville	Leave Wilmington for Wrightsville Beach	Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville Beach for Wilmington
*6:30 A.M.	*6:30 A.M.	*6:30 A.M.	*6:25 A.M.	*6:15 A.M.	----------
*7:00 "	*7:00 "	----------	*7:40 "	*7:30 "	----------
----------	----------	----------	8:10 "	7:55 "	7:45 A.M
8:00 "	8:00 "	----------	8:40 "	8:30 "	----------
†8:00 "	†8:00 "	†8:00 "	†9:10 "	†8:55 "	†8:45 A.M.
*8:30 "	*8:30 "	*8:30 "	*9:40 "	*9:25 "	*9:15 "
†9:30 "	†9:30 "	----------	†10:15 "	†10:00 "	----------
10:00 "	10:00 "	10:00 "	11:10 "	10:55 "	10:45 "
11:30 "	11:30 "	11:30 "	12:40 P.M.	12:25 P.M.	12:15 P.M.
1:10 P.M.	1:10 P.M.	1:10 P.M.	2:10 "	1:55 "	1:45 "
2:00 "	2:00 "	----------	2:40 "	2:30 "	----------
2:30 "	----------	----------	3:10 "	----------	----------
3:00 "	3:00 "	3:00 "	¶3:50 "	----------	----------
3:30 "	----------	----------	4:10 "	3:55 "	3:45 "
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7:10 "	7:10 "	7:10 "	8:10 "	8:00 "	7:50 "
8:30 "	8:30 "	8:30 "	9:40 "	9:25 "	9:15 "
10:00 "	10:00 "	10:00 "	11:10 "	10:55 "	10:45 "
11:00 "	11:00 "	----------	11:40 "	11:30 "	----------

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.
Leave Wilmington every half hour from 2:00 until 5:30 P. M.
Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 until 5:45 P. M.

Cars marked * do not run on Sundays.
Cars marked † run Sundays only.
Cars marked ¶ superceded by half hour schedule Saturdays and Sundays.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.

Daily Except Sunday.
Leave 9th and Orange streets 3:00 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2 to 3 P. M.

SEABOARD Air Line Railway SCHEDULE

Apply at Union Depot Ticket Office, 'Phone 1294, or Office of Commercial Agent Orton Hotel, 'Phone 178.

Trains Leave Wilmington, Effective Nov. 26th, 1911.

No. 45—5:00 A. M.—For Hamlet, and intermediate points to Charlotte, connects at Hamlet with No. 66, for Raleigh and points North.

No. 39—3:25 P. M.—For Charlotte, connecting at Hamlet with through trains for Atlanta, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Norfolk, New York, and trains in all directions. Arrive Hamlet 7:40 P. M.; leave Hamlet, 8:00 P. M.; arrive Charlotte, 10:20 P. M.

Trains Arrive at Wilmington:

No. 40—12:30 P. M.—From Charlotte.
No. 44.—12:10 P. M.—From Charlotte and intermediate points.

No. 45 connects at Hamlet with No. 66 for all points North; at Monroe, with No 53, for Atlanta.

No. 39 connects at Hamlet with No. 41 for Atlanta, Birmingham and Memphis No. 84, for Washington and New York; No. 92, for Portsmouth, Norfolk, and No 43, for Columbia, Savannah and Jacksonville.

Pullman Car service will be maintained between Wilmington and Charlotte on trains 39, 40, 45 and 44.

Sleeper on No. 45 open for occupancy at 10 P. M.

CLAUDE MURRAY,
Union Ticket Agent
'Phone No. 1294.
F. A. FETTER,
Commercial Agent,
Orton Hotel
'Phone No. 178.
H. S. LEARD,
Div. Passenger Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.
C. B. RYAN,
General Passenger Agent,
Portsmouth, Va.
mh12-tf

Clyde Steamship Company to NEW YORK and GEORGETOWN, S. C.

New York to Wilmington.
Steamship "Carib," December 1st, 1911.
Steamship "Navahoe," December 8th, 1911.

Wilmington to New York.
Steamship "Carib," November 25th, 1911.
Steamship "Navahoe," December 2nd, 1911.

Wilmington to Georgetown.
Steamship "Navahoe," November 27th, 1911.
Steamship "Carib," December 4th, 1911.

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

For freight, apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
H. M. MAYNARD, Freight Traffic Manager.
H. M. RAYMOND, V.-P. and G. M.

NOTICE.

All persons without any exception are warned that Orton Lands in Brunswick county are posted and that any person or persons found hunting, fishing, or otherwise trespassing upon this private property will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

JAMES SPRUNT.
no 30-1w,

THE STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

Wednesday, December 6, 1911.

In about 30 days the politicians will break the speed limit with their mufflers wide open.

President Taft is depending upon the Tariff Board just as if he isn't on the job himself.

Wilmington people are going right on doing their Christmas shopping earlier than usual.

Most of a man's wild oats are sown with rye or something which is a good imitation of it.

A young fellow must have a stout heart if he does not expect to be "thrown" down by some girl.

The South keeps right on realizing itself, with eastern North Carolina having more assets upon which to realize that any other portion of the country.

The life of Bob Phillips, of the Greensboro News, is one feast right after another in the way of Methodist Conferences, Baptist State Conventions, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. Bob is the Epicurus of the North Carolina press.

The Columbia State reminds us that the South Atlantic Corn Exposition will open in that city next Monday and continue throughout the week. No doubt there will be plenty of "corn" in Columbia next week but it will be sold for rye.

President Taft recently gave out an interview endorsing his own administration. It was badly in need of endorsement and since nobody else would perform the service, nobody can blame the President for deciding to act in self-defense.

The Democratic House proposes to save the government $21,283,-23.93 in expenditures the coming year as compared with those of the current year. If they can do it without impairing the service, the Democrats will be kept on the job in 1912.

Senator Simon Guggenheim, the multi-millionaire smelter man, managed to get into the Senate from Colorado but he now says he "will not stand for re-election." No doubt he has observed that the Colorado people will not stand for it either.

Everybody wants a joy job. The average man works hard to get a soft snap. Nobody loves to work unless it's easy. Some people want the others to do the work. The trouble with the country today is that people love to be consumers but hate to be producers.

We can't have the death penalty for killing time, but there should be a vigorous movement towards ridding Wilmington of negro loafers and vagrants who hang around during the day and steal and rob at night. Sentences on the roads would cut down the list of housebreakers, pocket ood snatchers and thieves.

In an article in The Outlook, Francis E. Leupp states that President Taft, as an aspirant for either renomnomination or re-election as President, "is rather indifferent as to the result." The President manifested a similar indifference when a Congress represeting the people was endeavoring to revise the tariff in the interest of the masses. Indeed, Mr. Taft is a cidedly indifferent President.

We welcome the Congressional Record. It has no opinions of it own, but it is a great mirror reflecting the views of all sorts of people who happen to get into Congress. Everything of a Congressional nature that is fit to print is printed, and a whole lot that ought to be paid for at space rates is published, yet how else could we gauge the calibre of a Congressman and keep tab on his tactics? We are now for the Congressional Record because it is the under dog in the fight and is not in a position to resent the jealous and malicious attacks of the press when times get dull. Give the Congressional Record time to reform as Congress reforms.

During the past year the New York Bible Society distributed 150,000 Bibles, of which 56,385 copies, printed in different languages, were given to immigrants landing in New York from foreign countries. Other volumes of the Scriptures to the number of 14,616 were presented to sailors on ships in New York harbor, 60,000 volumes were distributed among the people of the city by the pastors of various churches, and 10,505 copies were placed in hotels and cheap lodging houses. Besides this, many volumes of the Scriptures, printed in raised letters, were furnished to blind persons. This is a good work and it shows that in America's great city there are other phases of life in addition to the ugly side that is so frequently and persistently proclaimed to the public.

PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT.

It is cheering news that comes from New York that improvement in the general trade of the United States is reported from all sections, even from the South in spite of the low price of cotton. The decline in the price of cotton was calamitous to the Cotton States, it is true, but that misfortune followed a previous season in which there was a short crop and good prices. That placed the South in a better position to be a loser on the present big crop. Then again, the South has learned to more or less diversify its agriculture and produce more of its supplies at home. Southern corn production is the greatest in the history of the country, the lands have been improved, general production is greater and values are not only steady but advancing. There will be no halt in the prosperity and development of the South. Its resources are so unlimited and its opportunities are so numerous and varied, that the position of home capital is secure and the attraction for outside capital is acknowledged in the great financial centres of America and Europe. In speaking of the general improvement of trade the New York Tribune in a calm review of the situation, says:

"The actual volume of day-to-day business is large, while a disposition to make commitments for the future is noted, especially in the iron and steel industry and in the dry goods market. Distinct gains are reported in mercantile operations in the East and West, and in the South the influence upon sentiment in business circles of the largest cotton crop ever gathered is reflected in increased willingness on the part of merchants to place forward orders. The South made money last year from a relatively small cotton harvest, which was marketed at high prices, and in spite of the low prices prevailing for the staple this year planters expect to close their accounts with satisfactory profits owing to the wide market for the product. Trading in cotton goods is active. Few complaints are heard in mill circles regarding the character of current business, and it is worth noting that in the majority of cases manufacturers of cotton goods have enough orders on their books to keep their plants busy for the next two or three months. The margin of profit is still small, but it is generally believed that prices have touched bottom and that expanding transactions will tend to bring about better quotations. Exports of dry goods to China are restricted, owing to the political situation in that unhappy country, but the loss on account is offset by enlarged demands from the South American market. Speculation in cotton futures is confined almost entirely to the operations of the professional element."

The Tribune discusses conditions at length and also reports the financial outlook as fine. That cautious paper says "there has been a marked change in sentiment in the financial community in recent weeks regarding the future of money and business in the country." Confidence has returned, says the Tribune, and "the fear of acute industrial depression as a consequence of politics, and the government's purpose to compel corporations to obey the law, is no longer entertained." That is evident from the statement that "corporations are spending more money for improvements and betterments, and bankers are encouraging the issuance of new securities for which there appears to be a ready market."

That matter of confidence in securities holds out strong hope for the South, for an immense amount of development in our part of the country depends upon the readiness with which we can get capital interested. The South's resources are so tremendous, and are capable of absorbing so much capital, they must be developed slowly unless capital on a large scale can be secured. That can be done only upon confidence in our country, hence Southerners must look out for any reactionary movement that may put a sudden stop to the South's splendid prospect for greater development than in any other era of the history of the country. The tide of investment is setting in towards the South and we have never seen the prospect more hopeful than at present. The financiers of this country are lending $150,000,000 abroad every year, and if we could but divert that capital to the South for development it would bring prosperity in a manner that we little dream about. Let us offer our financiers investments in the South and stop the outflow to foreign countries for their development.

A nation ought to keep its money at home as well as should the people of a city that needs development. Let the money of America come South and develop the Nation's Garden Spot. That will be developing the Nation.

COAST LINE PUBLICITY WORK

The Atlantic Coast Line is now issuing its farming and trucking bulletins under the title of "The Nation's Garden Spot." The bulletin is rather taking the nature of a magazine, and especially is the one for November particularly interesting and valuable, since every page of it is handsomely illustrated and contains striking articles emphasizing the agricultural and trucking achievements, possibilities and premiership of the splendid territory penetrated by the main lines and divisions of the system.

The front page of "The Nation's Garden Spot" is nearly covered with a picture showing the 90-pound watermelons produced the past Summer on the farm of Mr. W. A. Simpkins, in east Wilmington. Eight huge mel ons and the luxuriant growth of the field, with two men standing in its midst, are to be seen in the picture, and certainly it is appropriate that beneath is printed in red letters "The Great Trucking and Small Fruit Section of the Nation." There is also in this number a splendid illustration depicting the busy season at Chadbourn during the strawberry season last Spring. Among the other pictures are beautiful ones showing a group exhibit of farm products and fruits, a field of fine cabbage, fields of lettuce, a fine field of cotton following two previous crops of vegetables, a profitable crop of cucumbers grown between rows of cotton, etc.

The Coast Line bulletin is especially emphasizing this region as a two, three, and four crop country, producing as many as four profitable crops on the same land during the one season. The splendid results of intensive farming are given, one of them being a statement from Mr. J. G. Seitter, of Wilmington, who produced on two acres of land $1,700 worth of lettuce, cucumbers and beans, which netted a profit of $1,300 after deducting expenses amounting to $400. However, Mr. Seitter really produced four crops on that land, for after growing the three profitable crops previously mentioned, he planted the land in Winter lettuce. He is now marketing his Winter crop and it is of such superior quality that he will greatly add to that $1,300 of profit in one year on two acres of land.

"The Nation's Garden Spot" liberally quotes from the Morning Star's references to the profitable strawberry industry, in the Wilmington district, and, in fact, intensive farming and its tremendous results so generally make up the contents of the bulletin that it is impossible to follow them up in detail. It is announced: "This bulletin is not intended to show what has been done and is being done by the farmers with large acreage and all the money needed to operate with, but to show what is being accomplished by the small farmer with a limited acreage and limited means at his disposal." In that respect the bulletin makes good in an admirable way and it constitutes a most excellent advertisement of this unrivalled section. Ten thousand copies will be distributed in the proper territory, under the direction of Mr. E. N. Clark, the Coast Line's live and active Agricultural and Immigration Agent, with headquarters at Wilmington.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In this morning's Star is published the annual message of President Taft to Congress, that important state paper having been read in the House and Senate yesterday, the second day of the present session. As a message, this one is short compared with the formidable documents usually sent to Congress at its December session, but it seems that the President has adopted a new plan in making executive recommendations to the Nation's lawmakers. The new plan is to send in several messages at different times, discussing in their turn all matters of National import.

In his message yesterday, President Taft lays stress on the trust problem. It cannot be gainsaid that the trust question predominates among the country's problems at this time, for the Republic is agitated concerning it as it never has been before. The government prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust act practically have resulted in a revolution within the past twelve months, and the results of the decrees by the Federal courts, together with further agitation for additional anti-trust legislation, serve to push this problem to the front.

For some time the President has been "unalterably opposed" to amending the Sherman Act, but his message indicates that he now entertains a different view. It is true that view is not that the act should be amended, but that it should be supplemented by additional legislation. Nevertheless, he has brought himself to the point of seeing the need of more trust legislation, but he suggests that it be supplemental instead of amendatory. That is a distinction without a difference, but it keeps the President from appearing to have taken water on his "unalterable" declaration a few months ago.

The President's message defends the Sherman Act as a remedy for the trust evil and attempts to vindicate the results of the government's suits against certain trusts which are supposed to have been dissolved by recent court decrees. It is, however, too early for him to take that position, for it may yet transpire that the government's dissolution suits have not been altogether effective. However, time will tell. In addition to his references to that phase of the trust question, the President recommends Federal incorporation of corporations, and favors the establishment of a Federal Corporation Commission to regulate corporations. That would mean further concentration of power at Washington and whether it would improve the situation depends upon the plan to be adopted and the manner of its execution. The President tells about his plan in his message, and as it would be premature to go into it fully, we submit his recommendations as he explains them.

The message is important and interesting enough to read, and doubtless it will be carefully considered owing to the vital subject which it involves.

CURRENT COMMENT.

It will be fun to see the editors in certain cities who are making offensive remarks about "suffragettes" crawl down off the perch when the movement comes their way—as it is sure to do.—Richmond Journal.

A contemporary suggests that no Democrat can be elected President without the endorsement of Mr. Bryan. We fail to understand why Mr. Bryan's endorsement in the campaign will exert an influence which his actual presence failed to exert in other years.—Charlotte Observer.

We are told that Virginia produced $12,000,000 bushels of peanuts this year. That is some "goobers," sure. Eastern North Carolina is "some pumpkins," too, when it comes to raising peanuts, and the Wilmington Star claims that Norfolk and Wilmington are the greatest peanut markets in the world.—Salisbury Post.

Whether we agree with the remarks of Mr. Coon or not, we see no way to vindicate those who gave him such unkindly greeting. As The Wilmington Star so wisely suggests, the people of the South need education in tolerance. We put too much value upon individual opinions, and maintain too little respect for the opinons of those who differ from us. It is a vital need, too.—Charlotte Observer.

Mr. Taft is trying to get out of responsibility for his Winona speech. He says that he composed the speech which pronounced the Payne tariff act "the best ever passed," between two railroad stations. It read like it had been composed by Aldricch. It gave the country a Payne and now Taft shows that it does not set well even upon his own stomach.—Raleigh News and Observer.

Seven Governors and a Lieutenant Governor, representing eight Western States, are traveling in the Eastern part of this country. They occupy 11 cars and are accompanied by exhibits of the material resources of their respective States. Very likely the Governors of North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Alabama and Florida would join the Governor of South Carolina in an excursion of this kind for the advertisement of the glories and riches of their Commonwealths.—Columbia State.

Wilmington Star: "Col. Roosevelt declares he doesn't even want to run for President next year. Since he evidently has been feeling the public pulse, it must be concluded that his diagnosis led him to discover which way the wind is blowing. He is going to let Taft be beaten and then come forth as the Mosiac deliverer of the G. O. P." Inside of a year after President Taft took office, and when his slump in popularity had well started, the opinion was advanced that Mr. Roosevelt had foreseen how things would go, that it was his scheme in nominating and electing Mr. Taft for the first term to put up a man who could not win a second election, and become a candidate himself four years later. Whether Theodore Roosevelt could beat Woodrow Wilson is a now a question.—Petersburg Index-Appeal.

The Hickory Democrat this week prints an advertisement of the International Motor Company, offering stock for sale. The point of interest is that these people are the same who bought the Piedmont Wagon and Manufacturing Company, at Hickory, for about $400,000, we believe, and the inference from the advertisement in The Democrat is that they intend to go into the manufacturing of automobiles and motor trucks. It is to be hoped that such will be the case. This Hickory establishment has been making the best wagons in the world, and there is no reason why it could not turn out first-class automobiles and motor trucks. It looks to us like here is the chance for the South to make a break at building its own machines and keeping its money at home. An automobile factory at Hickory would be a great thing.—Charlotte Chronicle.

The installment of Senator La Follette's reminiscences in the current number of The American is rather more interesting than that in the preceding number, and it is valuable as revealing, naively, the Senator's point of view. Mr. La Follette says that the protectionists in the late eighties and early nineties proceeded on the theory that, while the "tariff wall" would exclude the importation of foreign goods, the competition between the American manufacturers would prevent extortionate and monopolistic prices. He quotes the late Speaker Reed as holding that the formation of monopolies would be impossible within the United States and as contending that competitive conditions would be everlasting. Now Mr. La Follette, who was one of these protectionists and supported their measures, admits that this theory has been exploded by experience and that the monopolies have come into being. Hence, he is ready to make breaches in the "tariff wall." Mr. La Follette, however, is beatifically unconscious that the Democratic party foresaw the evils of the protection theory and opposed it and his conclusion that the repentant Republicans should be delegated with the task of reconstructing the tariff is highly interesting. His argument, in a nutshell, is that wisdom, to be wisdom, must be tagged "Republican." The signs are that the American people next year will show him plainly that the correction of tariff evils should be entrusted to the political party that is not responsible for their imposition.—Columbia State.

ANNUAL DINNER.

Announcement of Speakers at Banquet of New York Southern Society.

New York, Dec. 5.—Public interest in the annual dinner of the New York Southern Society on the evening of December 16th has become pronounced with the announcement tonight of the speakers of the occasion and their subjects. Champ Clark, speaker of the House of Representatives, has the subject, "Healthy and Substantial Growth"; Oscar W. Underwood, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, will speak on the "Protection of Profits"; Judson C. Clements, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will talk on "The Moral Results of Modern Transportation Facilities," and William F. McCombs, a member of the society, and a New York lawyer, will have for his subject, "Public Opinion". William C. McAdoo, president of the society, will preside.

New Orleans, Dec. 5.—Agents of the Mexican government are investigating a report that 5,000 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition was shipped from a point near Gulfport, Miss., on the evening of November 28th, destined to some point in Yucatan.

Solid gold cuff links, scarf pins and tie clasp. Lockets and neck chains are some of my leaders. J. T. Burke, the Jeweler, No. 27 South Front street de 3-tf.

December Sale

Brings a Host of Bargains

at prices that Let Christmas Money Do Double Duty. If there's one time of the year more than another when one likes to stretch the purse to the limit, it's the holiday gift quest. The Rehder's Big Department Store offers the great opportunity—quality, variety and low price.

Substantial Gifts: Blankets and Comforts.

Cotton Blankets, double, full-size bed, 75c to $2.98.
Wool Blankets, $3.50 to $7.98.
Comforts, big variety regular sizes, 75c to $4.98.

CARPET, MATTING AND RUGS.

Carpets — Brussels, $1.00 quality for 85c; $1.25 quality for 98c; 85c yard wide Ingrain, 75c.
Matting — Big assortment, 15c, 19c, 25c, 35c.
Rugs—25c to $7.50.
Art Squares—9x12, $4.50 to $35.00.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

All wool Suiting, big assortment of colors, 38 in. wide, 49c.
Silk Skirts—Black and colors; special values, only $2.75.
Trimmed Hats—All Trimmed Hats at special reductions—great values.
24 in. Silks—Fancy Foulards, great variety of patterns; only 49c.
Black Silk Shirt Waists—All sizes, Taffeta and Soft Silk, $3.50.
Ladies' Umbrellas—$1.25 values, special assortment, plain and boxwood handles, 89c.

Overcoats, Rain Coats and Suits. See those fancy Tweeds and Oxford Overcoats; those Crawford Shoes; Boys' Suits; Men's New Neckwear.

It is easy to shop at Rehder's and go no further.

Fireworks, Wholesale. Don't forget We are Headquarters.

J. H. Rehder & Co. THE POPULAR DEPARTMENT STORE

The FIRM THAT PAYS YOUR CAR FARE

Toys, Fancy Goods and Chinaware.

Let Us Help You

Deposit a part of your earnings in this bank each pay day and build up a fund for future investment.

We Pay 4% on Deposits.

HOME SAVINGS BANK

115 N. Front St. (Orton Bldg)

CASH OR CREDIT

$1 a Week

Now is the Time To Choose Useful Clothing Gifts

—Don't waste all of your money on trinkets. Give useful gifts—the kind that everybody appreciates.

—Our Credit plan will supply you with the best kind of Christmas clothing, and you can save your money for other things.

Guaranteed Clothing Outfits for Men and Women.

$12 to $35

FARLEY & CO.

116 MARKET ST.

Suggestions FOR THE Holidays

For the coming Holidays there is nothing that will make you feel more comfortable than one of our new Stylish Coat Suits, or a Set of warm Furs.

We are showing some new Stylish Models in Coat Suits, in rough weaves, fancy suitings, Scotch mixtures and solid colors, and you'll find the sytles and prices right too.

We have the Most Carefully Selected and Complete Line of FURS that we have ever shown—any kind or shape that you desire, with Muffs to Match.

A. D. BROWN Dry Goods Co.

"The Modest-Price Store."

INSURANCE

When does your Liability, Accident and Health and Boiler Insurance expire?

As State Agents of the largest and best Eastern Companies, we are in a position to offer our patrons the most satisfactory service in all lines of Casualty Insurance.

Before placing your Employers' Liability, Elevator, Automobile, Fidelity and Surety Bonds, Physicians' and Druggists' Liability, let us quote you rates. We can save you money. You do not obligate yourself by asking one of our representatives to call and see you.

CHADWICK, CHANABERRY CO., Inc.

501 Southern Building, Wilmington, N. C.

ACADEMY

SCHLOSS THEATRE CIRCUIT

TONIGHT

DANIEL BOONE On the Trail.

REAL

INDIANS, BEARS, WOLVES

Popular Prices. Seats on sale Tuesday, at Plummer's.

de3-3t

BAGGINGAN D TIES

400 Rolls Bagging.
800 Bundles New Arrow Ties.
50 Bundles Second-Hand Ties.

Let us have your orders on the above, or anything else in our line.

D. L. GORE COMPANY

Wholesale Grocers and Importers.

MATTERS BEFORE COUNCIL

First Meeting of the Month Yesterday Afternoon—Reports for November Received and Street Work Ordered.

The City Council was in regular session for nearly two hours yesterday afternoon. It being the first meeting of the month reports were received from the various departments for November and a number of matters of general interest were considered, aside from the adoption of an ordinance regulating Sunday selling, as given in another column of today's paper.

Mayor Joseph D. Smith presided with all members in attendance; also Capt. Thos. D. Meares, city clerk and treasurer; Geo. L. Peschau, Esq., assistant city attorney; Dr. Chas. T. Nesbitt, city superintendent of health, and Chief Chas. Schnibben, of the fire department. A communication was received from the Wilmington Suburban Co., Mr. M. S. Willard, secretary, with reference to an offer made orally to Mayor Smith some time ago that if certain streets in the southern part of the city were improved the company would give the city 25 acres of land for a park. Mr. Willard stated in his letter that it was desired to withdraw the proposition inasmuch as the Council had not taken action. Mayor Smith suggested that the matter had never been before the Council and the offer had never been formally made. Upon motion the matter was referred to the Mayor. A similar proposition was made to the Board of Aldermen some three years ago, and the board endeavored to comply with the terms of the proposition by building one road to that end of the city. However, it seems that the board did not do all that was expected, for the deed for property for the park was never given.

License was granted to J. W. Capps to open a private meat market at the northeast corner of 11th and Market streets. The report of the fire department showed 14 alarms during the month of November, causes being as follows: Sparks from chimney, 6; defective flues, 3; carelessness, 2; chimney burning out, 2; accident, 1. The police department reported 188 arrests for the month, 68 whites and 120 colored. There were 49 for drunkenness, 29 whites and 20 colored; 36 for disorderly conduct, 14 whites and 22 colored; 16 for assault with deadly weapon, one white and 15 colored; 20 for larceny, five white and 15 colored. Various infractions of the law made up the remainder of the number of arrests for the month.

The report from the health department showed that during the month of November there were 47 deaths, 15 whites and 32 colored; 42 births, 17 whites and 25 colored; 14,790 inspections of premises; 4,062 surface closets ordered cleaned; 115 orders issued for disinfectants; 113 orders filled. Contagious diseases remaining November 30th: diptheria, 4; scarlet fever, 8; smallpox 2.

Dr. John Thames, assistant superintendent of health, reported that he made 68 visits to the homes of indigent poor and had 15 office calls; issued 50 permits to the James Walker Memorial Hospital; received report of 13 cases of typhoid fever in the city, and report of two deaths resulting from the disease during the month.

The report of Dr. Thos. B. Carroll, meat and dairy inspector, showed that during the month he made 42 inspections of dairies and dairy farms and places where milk is sold and found conditions and health of cattle and attendants good. He made 1,533 post-examinations of slaughtered meats as follows: 142 cattle; 1,816 hogs and 75 sheep, with four condemnations, two cattle and two hogs.

The following is a supplemental report from the health department, signed by Dr. Chas. T. Nesbitt, the superintendent, and its reading was listened to attentively and with interest by members of the Council:

"To the Council of the City of Wilmington:

"I beg to submit the following report:

"Thirteen new cases of typhoid fever have appeared since November 1st. These cases without exception are located in the outskirts of the city where surface closets and driven surface wells are most numerous. Five of these cases were among the colored and eight were white.

"Eight cases of scarlet fever and 12 cases of dophtheria have developed since November 1st. Of the cases of diphtheria, one occurred in an adult, six cases were under five years of age, and six cases were among children of school age. All cases of diphtheria were among the white. Of the eight cases of scarlet fever but one case occurred among the colored. Three cases were less than five years of age and five were among children of school age. The occurrence of these cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria among school children further emphasize the necessity for an immediate arrangement for the compulsory medical inspection of the pupils of the public schools. It also emphasizes the importance of providing destructable drinking cups for use in the schools. These cases can almost invariably be traced to contact infection in the school room or play ground, and these measures are most respectfully urged. In order to make more perfect the effort at prophylaxis against these diseases, I have furnished each physician in the city with printed copies of the Public Health Laws of the State of North Carolina and regulations governing quarantine provided by the State Board of Health. In addition I have written each a personal letter calling attention to the necessity for promptly reporting the preventable diseases as required by State law and city ordinance, and have notified them that this department will observe strictly the State quarantine regulations.

The City Market

"The city market continues to be a serious menace to the public health The building and its surroundings are unsanitry in the extreme, and while much improvement has been secured in the handling of foods exposed for sale, the conditions are still found to be dangerous. This is particularly true of the method in which oysters are handled. Oysters are extremely liable to putrefaction, and if eaten after the putrefaction process, they are extremely dangerous. I am reliably informed that it is the custom to assort the shucked oysters by hand. The appearance of the market men who are engaged in this work would suggest most strongly that this handling is not done under asceptic conditions. If the market was provided with a competent and vigilent officer, these abuses could be greatly modified. It is even more important that the entire market building should be remodeled and revonvated. Under existing conditions it is practica.y impossible to keep this structure clean and free from odor. The floor is of brick laid in sand and the underlying ground has become saturated with the solution of filth which is formed each time the floor is flushed. Stallkeepers habitually keep live fowls in the market house and in this way increase the filth and intensify the stench.

"The health department has frequently urged that this building be placed in a sanitary condition. It has had plans prepared for this work, and again we desire to state that the remodeling of this market is of the most serious sanitary importance. The situation and the appointments of the fish stalls are wholly bad. These stalls should be placed on the wharf and should be arranged so as to drain directly into the river. I would most respectfully urge that water closets be provided for the market men and that accommodations for the horses and mules belonging to these market men be provided by the city. At present these animals are tethered in the open lots and in the sheds in the blocks bounding the markets on the north and east. In the absence of other accommodation the market men and countrymen who, with their families, bring produce for sale, use these sheds and enclosures as public conveniences. The result of many years of this practice has transformed the soil in these blocks into a bog of indescribable filth which furnishes fly contamination for all food exposed for sale in nearby markets and stores.

"I would suggest that accommodations for these horses and mules be provided by the city in some location more remote from the market, and that as soon as the fish market can be removed to the wharf, the space now occupied by the fish stall be filled with a double rank of small stalls for the use of truckers and countrymen. These to be provided by the city at a small rental fee. In this way Front street could be kept entirely free from market carts and the filth of refuse and offal at all times.

"After five months of continuous effort to make the market house and its environments sanitary, the health department has concluded that this result is impossible until the above changes are made.

"I desire to report that but one new case of smallpox was reported during the month of November. This case occurred in the same family in which the case reported in October appeared. We have succeeded in maintaining an effective quarantine at this house. The quarantine at this house will be discharged during this present week.'

The report of Dr. Nesbitt was discussed, particularly that portion with reference to the market house and removal of carts from in front of the market house to a side street in the vicinity. However, no action was taken.

Mr. Chas. N. Evans, president of the Southern National Bank, and the Atlantic Trust & Banking Company, purchasers of the $400,000 worth of water and sewerage and street improvement bonds, suggested at if the city wanted the money for the bonds by the first of January next it would be well for the city clerk and treasurer and city attorney to accompany him to New York next Monday so that the details could be arranged without any delay, such as satisfying the purchasers' attorneys, Hawkins, Dellafield & Longfellow, of the legality of the transaction, from the legislative enactment down to the councilmanic proceedings, and giving the order for the lithographing of the bonds. This could be attended to by mail, but would take taree or four weeks to do it, with the result that the 1st of January would be here and the city not in possession of the money. The city clerk and treasurer will merely certify as to certain records. Heretofore it has taken about four months to get the money after the sale of bonds, owing to the fact that the details were arranged by mail. Council voted unanimously to send the city attorney and the city clerk and treasurer to New York and they will leave either Saturday night or Sunday night.

Councilman P. Q. Moore suggested to Councilman B. C. Moore that he secure bloodhounds to aid the officers in running down the persons responsible for the many robberies that are occurring nightly. The matter was discussed briefly and then passed over.

In response to a question from Mayor Smith Councilman Perdew stated that the test well which is being drilled by Mr. J. D. Lowery, north of the city, is now down about 40 feet. Upon the success of this well will probably depend the question of whether the city will attempt to secure its water supply from deep wells instead of the river. Councilman Perdew stated, also in reply to a question from the Mayor, that he understood that the bondholders of the Wilmington Sewerage Company, were endeavoring to get together on another proposition to be submitted to the city for the transfer of the existing sewerage system. It will be recalled that the Council recently adopted a resolution calling off all negotiations with the bondholders.

Councilman P. Q. Moore, in charge of the Streets and Wharves Department, asked only as a matter of courtesy to the Council, that he be given permission to improve 15th street, from Market to Rankin, a distance of four blocks, and to cost about $5,000. Mr. Moore said that the citizens living in the section affected had signed an agreement to pay $2,000 of the cost of the improvement. The permission was granted. The street will be brick with asphalt binder and 200 feet in width.

Now that the city ordinances are being put in intelligible form and codified and such of those which are out of date are being discarded, the matter of changing the fire limits came up yesterday afternoon. Chief Schnibben, of the fire department, recommended that the district be now made as follows: "Commencing at the foot of Cowan street, thence east to Nutt; thence south on Nutt to Harnett; thence east on Harnett to Front; thence south on Front to Chesnut; thence east on Chesnut to Second; thence south on Second to Princess; thence east on Princess to Tihrd; thence south on Third to Market; thence west on Market to Second; thence south on Second to Orange; thence west on Orange to Front; thence south on Front to Ann; thence west on Ann to Water; thence south on Water to Nun." It was later decided to include Fourth street, from Red Cross to Nixon streets. The above will include both sides of the respective streets named save and except the east side of Second street, from Dock to Orange; the south side of Orange, from Second to Front; the east side of Front, from Orange to Ann; the south side of Ann and the east side of water from Ann to Nun.

The recommendaeions as to the fire limits will be brought up at the next meeting in the form of an ordinance. An ordinance requiring the use of fire proof roofing within the fire district will probably be introduced at the next meeting also.

Upon motion the city clerk and treasurer was instructed to have published in The Morning Star in the form of a legal notice all ordinances of general interest adopted by the City Council from time to time. The ordinance regarding Sunday selling will be published as an advertisement in tomorrow's paper, though the full text of the measure is given in the news columns this morning.

"The Reporter"

Thrilling newspaper story in high-class motion pictures at The Grand Theatre today. **

L. M. SANDLIN GETS RESPITE

Governor Postpones Date of Electrocution Until December 29th—Rumors That New Evidence Has Been Discovered

L. M. Sandlin, the convicted wife-murderer of this city, condemned to die in the electric chair on Friday of this week, has been granted a respite by the Governor of the State, the date for the electrocution having been postponed until December 29th. Rumors were in circulation yesterday of the discovery of new evidence as to the alleged insanity in the convicted man's family in the past and there might yet be hope that he will escape the electric chair.

L. Clayton Grant, Esq., Sandlin's attorney, received a telegram last night from Governor William Walton Kitchin stating that he had granted the doomed man a respite until December 29th, but whether the Governor's action is based on the alleged discovery of new evidence or merely out of sentiment regarding the electrocution of a human being so near the holiday season is a matter of conjecture.

It was talked on the streets yesterday that E. M. Koonce, Esq., an attorney of Onslow couney who represented that county at the last State Legislature, had found new evidence relative to traces of insanity in Sandlin's family and it is known that Mr. Koonce and Mr. Grant held a conference a few days ago. Mr. Grant did not care to divulge the nature of the rumored new evidence, nor would he state definitely that such had been discovered, but it is believed that there is some foundation for the rumor and it is likely that the Governor's action was taken on this account. Mr. Grant admitted that a request for a hearing and a respite had been filed with the Governor and now that the request for the respit has been granted, it is more than likely that either Mr. Grant or Mr. Koonce, or possibly both, will leave within the next few days for Raleigh for the purpose of a conference with the Governor relative to the matter.

Sandlin was tried, found guilty of the murder of his wife here during the month of June, convicted and sentenced to pay the death penalty at the Fall term of Superior Court. Judge E. B. Cline, of Hickory, presiding, named October 23rd as the date for the electrocution. The condemned man took an appeal and his case was carried to the Supreme Court, which tribunal found no error. However, the appeal served as a respite and Governor Kitchin then named December 8th as the day on which Sandlin should die.

The case has attracted considerable interest here since the murder was committed and this new development will doubtless be a matter of general comment.

THE W. B. COOPER COMPANY

Granted Charter by the Secretary of State Yesterday—Will Have $100,000 Paid in Capital Stock

Finding his interests multiplying to such extent that he could not well give the necessary time to the detail management of the business, Mr. W. B. Cooper decided to have his wholesale grocery business, among the largest in this section, incorporated and to dispose of the stock among his employes for the most part. As will be seen from the telegraphic columns of today's paper a charter was granted yesterday by the Secretary of State for The W. B. Cooper Company.

The authorized capital stock is $250,000, but the company will begin business with $100,000 paid in. Practically all of this amount has been subscribed. The incorporators are: W. B. Cooper, D. H. Bryan, I. W. Cooper, W. R. Surles, W. H. Schaefer, D. O. Westbrook and R. L. Francks, all of whom have had a hand in making the business what it is today. Other employes of Mr. Cooper in the store will likely take stock in the enterprise. Mr. W. B. Cooper is president of The American National Bank and is interested in a number of other enterprises which quite take up all his time, and the active management of the wholesale business will shift to other shoulders. It is the purpose of the new company to considerably enlarge the business.

The incorporators will meet Saturday of this week and organize. The business will be taken over immediately by the new company.

MULE BONE OF CONTENTION

Case Involving Ownership of Animal Much in Court Yesterday—Other Matters Disposed of During the Day.

Featured by the trial of a case wherein Dr. Russell Bellamy sought to recover a mule, which, he claimed was being unlawfully detained by James Rackley, the second day of the present term of Superior Court was in striking contrast to the first day, when there was scarcely anything to claim the attention of court and less to interest and amuse the spectators. The mule case alone furnished probably more amusement for the spectators than any other case heard in Superior Court in a long time.

The value of the mule in controversy was placed at about $50. The plaintiff claimed that the mule belonged to him; that Rackley merely took the mule through a misunderstanding, and to show that the mule was not entirely worn out proved by witnesses that it was worked for several weeks during the Summer to a city cart at $1.25 a day and recently has been pulling a dray. Rackley, on the other hand, claimed that the mule was so old and worn that Dr. Bellamy told him he might have it merely for taking it away; that after spending some money for medicine and doctoring it for several weeks he brought the animal around so that it would do some service; that six weeks after he got the mule, Dr. Bellamy made a claim for it, or its equivalent in money. Rackley claimed that he would not give up the mule unless he was paid something for the amount he had expended for medicine and the time spent in doctoring the animal back to health. Rackley secured the mule some time in April.

It appears that Dr. Bellamy took the mule on a doctor's bill and when asked by K. C. Sidbury, Esq., counsel for the plaintiff, if the mule was in good condition when Rackley got it, he replied that the mule could stand up. Rackley admitted on the stand that he had been in court several times.

Mr. Sidbury, in his argument to the jury used some rather slurring terms in referring to Dr. Bellamy's possession of the animal, which, it was evident, did not please Dr. Bellamy even a little bit. Two or three times Dr. Bellamy looked as if he would have given much to have had his hand in Mr. Sidbury's collar and finally did shed his overcoat. Not very long ago the two appeared in mass meeting together in the Court House advocating a recall of the Mayor and Councilmen.

John D. Bellamy & Son represented the plaintiff. Following argument of counsel for the plaintiff the case was given to the jury, which was out only a short time, returning a verdict in favor of Dr. Bellamy. This means that he will regain possession of the mule and that the costs of the action must be paid by the defendant. It was said yesterday that very likely the defendant's bondsman will have to pay the costs.

In the case of T. H. Robbins against L. J. Merriman a judgment was given for non-suit, and a judgment for dismissal was given in the case of Chas. Wessell against Alex. Newton. Judgment for $40 and costs was given the plaintiff in the case of W. C. Arnold, administrator, vs. American Life & Benefit Insurance Co. In the case of Sloan & Sweeney vs. E. B. Pleasants, a judgment for non-suit was given. E. A. Parker was given a verdict against F. H. Krahnke for $15. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant in the case of the Standard Supply Co., vs. J. W. Harper, involving a bill of $14.37. Judgment was given in favor of the Tidewater Power Co., for $20.83, against John R. Smith, and in the case of Lizzie Hankins, administratrix of Wm. Gilmore vs. A. C. L. Railroad Co., judgment for dismissal was given.

The case of C. McD. Jones vs. L. N. Mitchell, et al., came to a rather sudden ending. It was a detinue proceeding for store fixtures, valued at more than $50. Jones, the plaintiff, claimed that the party who sold the fixtures had no right to dispose of the property. After the lawyers finished their examination the plaintiff was taken in hand by Judge Ward, who brought out the fact that the man who sold the property had shared in the profits of the goods sold, which his attorney recognized constituted a partnership and took a non-suit. L. Clayton Grant, Esq., represented the plaintiff and Walter Gafford, Esq., appeared for the defendant.

In the case of J. W. Harper vs. J. A. Rowe, involving wharfage rent, judgment was given for $40, the amount asked for.

When court adjourned for the day the case of Economy Screen Co., vs. Brunswick Coal & Wood Co., was on trial. The testimony was completed and argument of counsel will begin the first thing this morning. The plaintiff is suing for an amount alleged to be due for screens shipped here and which were refused by the defendant company. Woodus Kellum, Esq., appears for the plaintiff, and W. P. Stacy, Esq., for the defendant.

To Lecture at Southport

Rev. Father Gallagher, of St Thomas' Pro-Cathedral, this city, will deliver a lecture on the Catholic faith in the Court House at Southport tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited and it is expected that a large number of Southport citizens will be on hand to hear the interesting talk.

"The Spur of Necessity"

Sensational story of the triumph of a woman's will in motion pictures at The Grand Theatre today. **

— THE —
SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK.

Invites you to become one of its customers. Every banking facility is yours at This bank.

The Southern National Bank

THAT BIG WHITE BUILDING

$442.05

Will be the amount to your credit in this strong, old Savings Bank in ten years, if you deposit $3.00 each month.

We invite you to start a Savings Account with Us.

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

CORNER FRONT & PRINCESS

4 PER CENT 4 PER CENT

$14,169.32

paid out in interest to depositors at our Quarter ending December 1st.

Did YOU receive any of this amount?

Why not open an account with this Bank (the oldest in Wilmington), and let compound interest work for you?

THE WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

THE WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST CO.

Oldest Bank in Wilmington. Largest Savings Bank in North Carolina.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Filed With Board of Commissioners Wednesday Afternoon.

County Treasurer H. McL. Green has filed with Mr. W. A. Williams, clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, his annual report of the county finances for the fiscal year ending November 30th, and Mr. Williams Monday submitted the report to the board at their regular Thursday meeting. The board meets as an auditing committee and at that time the report will be formally audited and filed in the county records.

A brief summary of the report is as follows: General county fund, including balance on hand Dec. 1st, 1910, and receipts during the year, $77,325.55; leaving, with the disbursements subtracted, a balance of $5,995.92 on hand December 1st, 1911. The road fund for the year was $76,497.27, which, with $43,333.08 disbursements subtracted, leaves a balance on hand of $33,164.19. The county road sinking fund showed a balance on hand of $12,331.54, while the James Walker Memorial Hospital fund showed a balance of $1,067.87. Of the special county fund the balance on hand was $52.63.

The Polarine Exhibit

The Polarine exhibit was again the subject of much interest at Front and Princess streets yesterday and a large number of people are working to explain the strange phenomenon. Mr. E. W. Haselden is in charge of the Wilmington exhibit instead of Mr. J. E. Farrer as was erroneously stated yesterday morning.

THE RECORDER'S COURT.

Several Road Sentences Imposed Yesterday Morning.

Probably more good, substantial road and farm sentences were meted out in the Recorder's court yesterday morning than at any one session of the county tribunal for some time. Five unfortunates received sentences ranging from six to twelve months and totaling 42 months all told. However, one sentence of six months was suspended conditioned on the defendant's good behavior for that period of time.

Georgia and Minnie Clark and Artelia Blank, colored dames, were found guilty of larceny and receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen. Georgia and Artelia drew 12 months each, while Minnie fared only half as bad, getting six months, on the county farm. The women were arrested in connection with the theft of a large quantity of bed clothing and other household articles from the residence of J. W. Moore, colored, No. 1008 Green street, some time ago. Along with them six negro men were on trial yesterday, charged with larceny. They were J. L. James, Walter Green, Lee Price, Judson Hart, B. Jackson and Mose Washington, all of whom were found not guilty. However, the first named, J. L. James, was found guilty of carrying a concealed weapon and was given the alternative of paying a fine of $25 and costs or spending three months on the county roads. Up until late yesterday afternoon the indications were that the negro would probably re-inforce the county road working force, as he had not raised the money wherewith to pay his fine.

Isham Mack, colored, for an assault with a deadly weapon upon William Pierce, was given six months on the county roads. William Flynn, a small negro boy, about 11 years of age, was found guilty of assaulting one of his companions with a deadly weapon and a sentence of six months on the roads was imposed, judgment being suspended, however, on condition that the defendant be on good behavior for six months. A nol pros with leave was taken in the case charging William Moore, alias "Grippie," colored, with an assault with a deadly weapon. Frank Wilson, colored, charged with larceny, proved to be the wrong man and was dismissed.

A case charging "Son" Darling, colored, with an assault with a deadly weapon and another with larceny, were continued until today on account of the absence of several witnesses. Several other cases were continued.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 5.—Naval Constructor Holden A. Evans has resigned his commission in the naval service to become vice president of the Moran Shipbuilding Co., Seattle, Wash. He retires January 1st. Constructor Evans' resignation is attributed to the curtailment of authority brought about, it is declared, by artisans at the Norfolk navy yard, thwarting his efforts to install a new mechanical system at this naval station.

To keep clothes from running where the colors are not fast, use a cupful of salt to each gallon of washing water.

Astyptodyne Croup and Pneumonia Salve

Checks a cold and prevents PNEUMONIA, GRIPPE, BRONCHITIS and all the ills that develop from a bad cold. DON'T let a cold develop into PNEUMONIA. Prevent it today. Get a 25c jar of ASTYPTODYNE CROUP and PNEUMONIA SALVE. It is guaranteed to do the work. Remember, the only SURE CURE for PNEUMONIA is PREVENTION. For sale by all druggists.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. E. P. Bailey and his mother, Mrs. E. P. Bailey, have returned to the city after a short absence.

* * *

Mrs. R. W. Powell and little son, Raymond, who have been visiting relatives in Norfolk, Va., returned to this city last evening and will later go to their home at Bolton, N. C.

* * *

The Foreign Mission Society of Grace Methodist Church will hold its regular monthly meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the lecture room. All members are urged to be present.

* * *

Yesterday's Rocky Mount Telegram: "Mrs. Ed Einstein, of Wilmington, was a guest at the Ricks Hotel Monday.——Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Sullivan, of Wilmington, were registered at the Ricks Hotel Sunday."

* * *

Yesterday's Raleigh News and Observer: "Mr. Arthur Cobb, of Wilmington, after a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howell Cobb, and to his wife and daughter, who are spending some time with them, returned to Wilmington yesterday."

* * *

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Concordia Society will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the rooms of the Harmony Circle. Following the business transactions an informal social session will be held in celebration of the 39th anniversary of the organization of the society.

* * *

Many people who are accustomed to patronizing the annual Christmas sale of St. Agnes' Guild, of St. James' Church, will be interested to learn that this year's sale will be held next Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock, in the vacant store at 215 Princess street. A choice selection of lingerie fancy work, dolls and candy will be displayed and for sale at nominal prices and the public is cordially invited to attend.

* * *

The Earnest Workers' Society of the Fourth Street Advent Church will give their friends an dacquaintances an excelent chance to purchase Christmas gifts, such as fancy work and other similar articles and at the same time enjoy a delicious oyster supper tomorrow night from 6:30 to 10 o'clock in the lecture room of the church. No admission will be charged and a cordial invitation is extended everybody to attend.

* * *

Many friends of City Engineer F F. Pillett will be interested to learn of his marriage, which takes place December 12th at Vicksburg, Miss., when he will claim Miss Hilda Auter, of that city, a most charming young lady, as his bride. Mr. Pillett leaves Friday night for Vicksburg, accompanied by Mr. T. A. Barber, of this city, an especial friend of the prospective groom, who will attend the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Pillett will come to Wilmington about a week after the wedding and will make their future home in this city.

* * *

At an important meeting of the Hospital Circle of the King's Daughters and Sons, held yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Wm. Latimer, on South Third street, officers were elected for the coming year as follows: President, Mrs. Allan Nichols, in place of Mrs. William Latimer, who resigned; first vice president, Mrs. W. B. Cooper; second vice president, Mrs. Junius Davis; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Jas. F. Woolvin; corresponding secretary, Miss Caroline G. Meares. The Winter's work relative to the caring for indigent patients at the James Walker Memorial Hospital was mapped out in detail and plans were laid for a vigorous season's work. The attendance was very good.

* * *

PRETTY SURPRISE MARRIAGE OCCURRED LAST EVENING.

Culminating a pretty romance, a quiet but charming marriage ceremony was solemnized at the rectory of St. John's Episcopal Church last evening at 6:30 o'clock, when Miss Mary C. Copeland became the bride of Mr. Thomas Agostini Henderson, Rev. Wm. E. Cox, the rector, officiating.

The marriage was a surprise affair and was attended only by the groom's mother and a few close relatives, who had only been informed of the forthcoming event a few hours previous. This fact, however, detracted nothing from the sweet simplicity of the event or the hearty congratulations of those present upon the conclusion of the service.

Mr. Henderson is assistant cashier at the Seaboard Air Line freight offices here and is a most promising young business man. He is the son of Mrs. J. F. Whitaker, and has a host of friends in the city, all of whom learned of his marriage with much pleasure and will extend their heartiest congratulations to the young couple. His bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Copeland, of Ramseur, N. C. For some time she has been a nurse at the James Walker Memorial Hospital, this city, and has won many friends by the sweetness of her disposition and her many charming traits of character. The happy couple will be at home to their friends at the residence of the groom's mother, Mrs. J. F. Whitaker, No. 102 Red Cross street.

Body Taken to Fayetteville

The body of Mr. R. W. Powers, whose death occurred very suddenly Monday afternoon at the residence of Mr. J. T. McCumber, where he had been making his home, was taken yesterday morning to Fayetteville, where the funeral and interment took place. The pall-bearers to the train were members of the Knights of Pythias, as follows: Messrs. T. Y. Morriss, W. H. McLean, J. J. Moore, W. C. Smith, R. R. Harmon, T. E. Davis. Mr. J. J. Moore, a member of Clarendon Lodge, No. 2, K. of P., accompanied the body to Fayeeteville as an escort from that order. Mr. Powers was a member of Cumberland Lodge, K. of P., at Fayetteville.

Ends Winter's Troubles.

To many, Winter is a season of trouble. The frost-bitten toes and fingers, chapped hands and lips, chilblains, cold-stores, red and rough skins, prove this. But such troubles fly before Bucklen's Arnica Salve. A trial convinces. Greatest healer of burns, boils, piles, cuts, sores, bruises, eczema and sprains. Only 25c at R. R. Bellamy.

LOCAL DOTS.

—By deed filed for record yesterday, L. J. Carter transfers to D. B. Leonard, for $1 and other considerations, lot on an alley parallel with Wood street, beginning at a point 96 feet west of Wood street, 33x66 feet in size.

—In searching the home of Georgia Clark, who was sentenced to 12 months on the county farm yesterday for larceny, the police found four Brazilian silver spoons with the initial "B" engraved on them, which they believe were stolen.

—H. Mack Godwin and John Riddle were arrested yesterday afternoon on Princess street, between Water and Front by Patrolman Leon George on a charge of affray, which occurred a little earlier in the afternoon. The case will probably be investigated in the Recorder's court this morning.

—The large carbonator used in charging the soda fountain at Mr. M. D. Bright's cigar store, on Princess street, exploded yesterday morning, about 11:30 o'clock, and startled those in the vicinity at the time. Although there were a number of people in the store at the time, no one was injured by the flying fragments of metal.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. J. H. Clark, of Elizabethtown, was in the city yesterday on a business trip.

HOWE LODGED IN JAIL.

Negro Charged With Store-Breaking Brought to City.

With Valentine Howe, colored, wanted here on a charge of store-breaking, as his prisoner, Deputy Sheriff A. L. Kelly returned yesterday morning from Wilson, where the negro was arrested Monday. Howe was placed in jail and will be given preliminary hearing in the Recorder's court at an early date.

Howe is charged with having entered the store of Mr. C. A. Workheiser on November 4th and stolen nearly a dray load of articles. The officers have heard several rumors since that time as to his whereabouts, but did not learn anything definite until Monday morning, when Chief of Police Fowler received a telegram stating that the negro had been arrested in Wilson and asking that he send an officer after the prisoner. Chief Fowler turned the message over to Sheriff Cowan, who immediately dispatched Deputy Kelly to bring the negro to this city.

Aside from the present charge against him, Howe possesses an unsavory record in the rogue's gallery here. During the term of criminal court in this city in January, 1911, while being tried on a crimilar charge, he walked out of the court room unnoticed and made his escape. He managed to get into trouble in Rocky Mount and was given a sentence there. Sheriff Cowan learned that the man was on the Edgecombe county roads and sent the officials there a request to hold the negro for him when his time was up, but unfortunately the man completed his sentence before the sheriff's letter was received and Howe again went free. Shortly afterwards he was located in Wilson and brought back to the city. He was given a sentence on the county roads and had just been released for a short time when the robbery of which he is accused now occurred. This is the second time that he has been brought back to this city from Wilson.

CLERK F. T. SKIPER'S REPORT

Recorder's Court Made Good Showing During the Past Fiscal Year

Of the annual reports from the different county departments and institutions submitted to the board of county commissioners at their meeting Monday afternoon, perhaps none is more interesting than that of Mr. Fred T. Skipper, the clever and accommodating clerk of the Recorder's court.

This report shows that for the year ending November 30th, 1911, the receipts of the courts from costs, fines, forfeitures, and jail fees a total of $8,128.60 and that 2,048 cases were called for trial, out of which number 1,422 were found guilty, 285 not guilty, nol prosses taken in 143, judgment suspended in 117, and 8 mistrials. Forty-one cases were appealed to the Superior Court and 32 actions were sent to the higher tribunal for lack of jurisdiction. The combined road and county farm sentences represent in time 103 years, two months and 10 days.

SHRINERS IN CHARLOTTE

Goodly Number to Go to Charlotte—Committee Makes Request

Traveling in a luxurious Pullman palace car over the luxurious Seaboard Air Line, from Wilmington to Charlotte, a large number of the Nobles of the Ancient Arabic Order of Mystic Shriners will journey to the Queen City to take part in the exercises soon there to take place. There was an enthusiastic meeting of the Nobles last night in the reading rooms of the Masonic Temple and the committee in charge now requests all Nobles residing in or near the city to call on the committee at the reading room Thursday evening at 8 o'clock to receive the new pins which have been sent down from Charlotte for the use of those who will attend.

SHOULD WOMEN VOTE?

No one who keeps posted on the great work being done by women in professional and business life, and, most important of all, in the American home, can for a moment doubt that they would vote wisely.

If they would only guard their own health as carefully as they do their children's they could accomplish even more.

One woman who knows how necessary it is to stay well is Mrs. Herman, of North Birmingham (Ala.) Her daughter, Miss Nona, says in a letter: "We have used Vinol in our family for four years. Whenever my mother gets a bad cold or feels weak and run-down she always uses Vinol and it makes her well again. She says Vinol always gives her strength and builds her up."

This delicious cod liver and iron remedy without oil is so certain to cure up chronic coughs, and build up weak, run-down, sickly people of all ages, that we sell it under a positive promise to give back your money if Vinol does not satisfy you. Try Vinol. Robt. R. Bellamy, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

SUNDAY SELLING ORDINANCE

New Measure Will Have Effect of Closing a Few Places on the Sabbath—May Improve Conditions Some.

Asserting that Sunday selling in Wilmington during the past year or so is an outrage and a disgrace to the fair city and declaring it time for the Council to take some action toward securing a better observance of the Sabbath, Councilman P. Q. Moore at the Council meeting yesterday afternoon introduced an ordinance designed to remedy conditions complained of, prohibiting fruit and confectionary dealers to open on Sunday, restricting the hours of news stands, ice dealers, dairies and bakeries and, in effect, closing all soda fountains except those in the drug stores.

The measure was seconded by Councilman Perdew and was adopted with but one dissenting vote, Mayor Smith voting in the negative on the ground that the drug stores ought to be put on the same basis with other stores and business houses. Mayor Smith moved to amend the ordinance by making it apply to the drug stores, but the motion did not receive a second. He complained because the ordinance allows drug stores to sell cool drinks and ice cream and puts out of business all soda fountains in regular cool drink stands or run in connection with fruit or confectionary stands. Councilman B. C. Moore suggested that all the places might turn drug stores if they desired to keep open. Councilman P. Q. Moore took the position that it is necessarw for the drug stores to keep open and that they would not make expenses from the sale of drugs alone.

It was stated at the meeting that there is nothing in the new ordinance to prevent hotels from selling cigars and restaurants and other places which have a right to stay open from selling cool drinks. Really, it doesn't appear that the ordinance contemplates any radical change. In effect, it only closes up the numerous Greek establishments over the city, which have been selling fruits, candies, cool drinks, etc., all day Sunday, some behind closed doors and some more openly, and requires news stands, ice dealers, dairies and bakeries to close between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Otherwise there is no change, except, however, restaurants, which may have United States liquor license and are engaged in selling intoxicants.

The ordinance was drawn by Geo. L. Peschau, Esq., and was first suggested some weeks ago by Councilman Perdew. It is effective on and after December 15th and is as follows:

"1. That no person, firm or corporation shall, within the city of Wilmington publicly expose or sell in any store, shop, warehouse or otherwise, any goods, wares or merchandise, upon Sunday; and all stores, shops, warehouses in which goods of any description are kept for sale, shall be closed from 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night: Provided, this section shall not apply to the keepers of hotels, boarding houses or to public eating houses, regularly licensed, which are not otherwise prohibited by ordinance from opening on Sunday, where no United States liquor license is issued to cover the location of such hotel or houses, or no liquors are kept for sale contrary to law, nor shall this section apply to druggists.

"Provided further, that regularly licensed news stands, ice dealers, carrying in stock and dealing in ice alone, dairies delivering milk and cream, and regularly licensed bakeries may remain open for the transaction of their regular business until 11 o'clock A. M. on Sunday, and such news stands, ice dealers and dairies may re-open after 3 P. M. on Sunday. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to prevent or prohibit licensed livery stables from renting or hiring vehicles nor to bootblacks or newspapers.

"2. No billiard table or pool table keeper, ten pin alley keeper, butcher dealer in fresh meats, vegetables, fish, oysters, fruits, confectionary or melons, shall keep open doors in the city on Sunday, and no such butcher, dealer in fresh meats, vegetables, fish, oysters, fruits, confectionary, melons or similar produce shall send out to his customers any of such goods previously sold, provided that nothing in this section or in previous sections hereof shall be construed to prevent the sending out to customers of ice cream, sold on previous days for delivery on Sunday.

"3. That any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of any section hereof, or any of them, shall be fined $10 for each and every offense."

WHARF NEWS.

Three Steamers and Two Schooners Arrived Yesterday—Other News.

Yesterday was comparatively a busy day along the water front. Three large British steamers and two schooners came into port.

Schooner Augustus Welt arrived from Tampa, Fla., with a cargo of phosphate rock for Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

Granville R. Bacon, a new schooner, from New York, came in with a cargo for the S. A. L. Railroad.

British steamers Kirkoswald, from Baltimore; Burbo Bank, from Rio Janeiro, and Pentwyn, from Barbadoes, are in port, light, consigned to Alex. Sprunt & Son, to await cargoes.

Standard Oil Barge No. 59 arrived with a cargo of oil for Standard Oil Co. It was under tow of steamer Eocene.

It is reported that the schooner Susan H. Davidson is in distress and in need of assistance 40 miles south of Cape Hatteras.

Baltimore, Dec. 5.—That the future welfare of the Seaman's Unions depends to a large extent in the formation of an international agreement between the existing American and British organizations, was the gist of an address today at the convention of the International Seamen's Union of America, by Joseph Cotter, fraternal delegate from the English National Union of Ships' Cooks, Stewards, Butchers & Bakers.

Hear Mr. Morgan Sing

"I wouldn't give my heart to any other girl but you." Beautiful ballad at The Grand Theatre today. **

MR. FETTER RETURNS.

Outside Agents of Seaboard Enjoy Delightful Outing.

Mr. F. A. Fetter, commercial agent of the Seaboard Air Line in this city, has returned from a week's delightful outing which he spent as a member of the Seaboard Air Line party of outside agents who enjoyed a trip over the system as the guests of Mr. Chas. R. Capps, vice president of the company in charge of traffic. The trip was in a special train composed of three Pullman drawing room, one observation, one baggage and one private car. The trip was arranged in order that the outside representatives of the road might have an opportunity of seeing just how big is the system with which they are identified and its facilities for doing business. The party attended the automobile races at Savannah, enjoyed the hospitality of Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla., where the visitors were shown distinguished consideration and visited Saratosa, Fla., where a general hunting and fishing party was formed for a day. A feature of the trip was the presentation of a handsome loving cup to Mr. Capps as a testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by his associates in the great traffic system of this road. The party numbered over a hundred of the freight and passenger officials of the road and Mr. Fetter was delighted with the success of the jaunt, both from the standpoint of cementing closer relations between the men and acquainting the outside agents of the great system with the facilities of the Seaboard for handling all business coming its way.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HOBBS

Held Yesterday Morning at Family Residence---Interment

The funeral of Mrs. Susan E. Hobbs, wife of Mr. R. F. Hobbs, whose death occurred Sunday morning at 8 o'clock at the family residence, No. 516 MacRae street, was held at the home yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. M. O. Alexander, who soon becomes assistant to Rev. Dr. J. H. Foster, pastor of the First Baptist church, conducted the services, while Mrs. F. A. Muse and Miss Carrie White rendered a beautiful vocal duet, as well as led the several hymns that were sung.

Following the services at the house the remains were tenderly borne to the union station and taken on the 8:40 train over the A. & Y. division to Bunn's Level, N. C., where the interment was made in the family burying plat. The pall-bearers to the train were Messrs. W. E. Powell, J M. Bass, B. V. Sunofsky and S. L Sharpless.

REV. J. A. SULLIVAN ARRIVES.

New Pastor of Brooklyn Baptist Church in City With Family.

Rev. J. A. Sullivan, who succeeds Rev. C. F. Whitlock as pastor of Brooklyn Baptist Church, accompanied by Mrs. Sullivan and two children, reached the city last evening from Washington, N. C., where Mr. Sullivan has been pastor of the Baptist church for several years. At present Mr. Sullivan and his family are the guests of Mr. W. H. Bridgen, North Third street. The members of the congregation of Brooklyn Baptist Church and the citizens of Wilmington generally will accord Mr. Sullivan and his family a hearty welcome to the city, and will do everything posnible to make them at home. Mr. Whitlock, the former pastor, recently accepted a call from a Baptist church in Joplin, Mo.

WORK ON TARIFF BILLS.

That of Cotton and Woolen Tariff to Begin at Once.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Work on the cotton and woolen tariff revision bills probably will be begun by the Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee, it was announced today without waiting longer for the report of the tariff board and the President's message accompanying it.

Representative Underwood has called a conference on the subject tomorrow at which the tariff programme for the present session may be determined.

The tariff board is working at break neck speed in an effort to present its report on wool to President Taft on Saturday. The cotton report in all probability will not be in the President's hands until after the Christmas holidays.

Day and night shifts of clerks are rushing towards completion of the tabulation of the immense amount of statistical data which will accompany the reports. The entire field investigation of the woolen industry has been finished and the board is now preparing a digest of this material, showing the difference in cost of production of wool in this country and abroad. Every element of outlay in the conduct of the industry, including labor, will be extensively set forth.

While the board will not recommend rates of duty, it will discuss in its report the probable effect of various figures, including specific and ad valorem duties in the light of the data which it has collected.

The field investigation of the cotton industry will not be completed for ten days.

..Theatrical..

Tonight the Academy of Music comes to the front with an attraction extraordinary. First, because it will play at popular prices; second, because it will present a production so accurate in realism that a band of Sioux Indians and a pack of Siberian wolves will be seen on the stage. The attraction will be the sensation of the times—"Daniel Boone on the Trail." It is a drama of American life, with one of the most noted of Americans, the great trapper and pioneer, Daniel Boone, as the star. The story of the drama is built around some of the most daring adventures of this fearless backwoodsman, and, consequently, is thrilling in nature. Adding to the excitement, being utilized in most realistic and graphic manner, the Indians and wolves will take part in the performance. But as sensations as are many of the incidents the plot and telling are decidedly wholesome, and a strong comedy vein runs throughout the action, which gives one chance to indulge in plenty of laughs. The production is a fine one, and the cast is said to be most capable.

It is really astonishing that such an attraction should play at popular prices, but the management says the capacity business played to everywhere justifies such. Seats for tonight are now on sale at Plummer's.

At The Bijou.

Great is the Bijou. Always up to snuff and far ahead of the times, it would sometimes seem, the Bijou will make an offering today of the extraordinary type. As the chief feature of a superb bill it will present the World's baseball championship series. The series between the New York Giants and the Philadelphia Athletics were the record breakers. They were the most exciting and nation-wide ever known, and moving pictures were taken of the games. Today, at much expense, the Bijou will present this wonderful film. "Fans" will have a chance of seeing just how the two big teams played the games. They will see the favorites, "Home Run" Baker, Eddie Collins and others in action, and will see how it was that Bender and "Iron Man" Coombs turned the tricks and poor old Mathewson was "knocked out" of the box. The most sensational scenes, together with pictures of the huge crowds, that went wild with excitement, will all be shown. It will prove the most exciting thing in moving pictures Wilmington has ever known, and it is a safe bet that the Bijou will be crowded at every performance. And the price? Why, regardless of the big offering and the extra heavy expense the Bijou will not advance the price. The same old time 5 cents for admission will be charged. The baseball film will only be the star feature, too, because the Bijou is going to offer a big programme otherwise, including the two freshest and greatest photoplays, "Terms of the Will" and others.

At The Grand

The Grand Theatre above all others offers the ideal place to spend an hour or more in comfort and entertainment these chilly Autumn days in Wilmington. The ventilation is perfect and care is taken by the management to see that the comfort of every patron is assured. Yesterday the patronage at The Grand was superb. Children and grown-ups flocked in numbers to see the special offering and today is going to be a repetition of yesterday's big success. There will be three fine film of moving pictures, one of them a thrilling newspaper story, "The Reporter," a Pathe production that's no use describing. The newspaper game in the large cities is faithfully portrayed and there is wound about the incidents a story of warmth and heart interest. "The Spur of Necessity" is a big Melie production, showing how a woman's will triumphed under the most trying circumstances. Mr Morgan will sing "I Wouldn't Give My Heart to Any Other Girl But You," and there will be another big film of pictures. Today is The Grand's Day.

Three Things Every Woman Should Know

(Annie Bly in the Graphic.)

"If you want long, wavy and lustrous hair, use a dry shampoo, for soap and water fades the hair and makes it brittle. Just mix four ounces of therox with four ounces of cornmeal, or with four ounces of powdered orris root, sprinkle a tablespoonful of this mixture on the head; then brush thoroughly through the hair.

"A lovely, soft and youthful complexion can be brought about by applying a solution made by dissolving a small original package of mayatone in eight ounces of witch hazel. Make the solution yourself and gently rub into the face, neck and arms night and morning.

"For eczema, and other skin diseases, there is nothing better than Mother's Salve. It heals old sores, cuts, burns and scalds, and the world never saw its equal as a cure for coughs, colds and catarrh."

The Lucky Bird Catches the Worm

Luck has favored us as never before. We have been able during the past few days to buy goods cheaper than ever before.

In the stock are Iron and Brass Beds, Dressers, Wash Stands, Chiffonieres and Ladies' Dressing Tables, in all the popular woods. An unusually large stock of Art Squares and Rugs, cheaper than ever. Rockers, Morris Chairs, Couches, Ladies Desks, Pictures, Mirrors, Reed Chairs and Rockers, Parlor and Library Tables, Imported China Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Kitchen Cabinets, Tabourettes, Pedestals, and many other articles appropriate for Christmas Presents.

The only line of Parlor Suits, Music Cabinets, Rockers, Etc., absolutely solid Mahogany to be found this side of Richmond.

Wilmington Furniture Co.

SECOND AND PRINCESS.

COUGHING AT NIGHT

BAD FOR CHILDREN = HARD ON PARENTS

Stop it with

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND

Acts quickly and has a healing and soothing effect on the inflamed membranes. All coughs have a tendency to grow worse at night. Children with whooping cough and bronchitis always cough worse at night and a cold in the head with tickling in the throat and coughing grows worse at bed time. FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND will stop the coughing and soothe the irritation in the throat. Contains no opiates, does not constipate, is the best and safest for children and delicate persons.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY

Just Received!

White Buckskin and Tan Button Shoes at

PETERSON & RULFS

de5-tf

THE NEWEST CHRISTY

75c

The knife that gives so True and Nice;
Each time the Smooth and Even Slice.
IT'S ALL IN THE EDGE.

The New Center Cut Christy is ground on both edges and cuts uniformly and directly from the center of the blade.

This Buckeye Set of 3 Pieces for 25c.

CARVING SETS FOR THANKSGIVING.
A Beautiful Selection; Prices, $1.00 to $10.00.

N. JACOBI HARDWARE CO.

10 and 12 South Front Street.

Getting Ready for Xmas

You don't need to wait until the week before Christmas to select that Victor or Victor-Victrola.

Come in now and pick it out—we'll arrange to deliver it at any time you say.

There's a Victor at every price—$10 to $250. Easy terms to suit.

C. W. Yates & Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

There is Only One

"Bromo Quinine"

That is

Laxative Bromo Quinine

USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25c. E. W. Grove

Financial and Commercial

COTTON MARKET RALLIED

Part of Yeterday's Advance Lost But Rallied Later and the Close Was Very Steady—Receipts —Futures

New York, Dec. 5.—Part of yesterday's advance was lost during today's earlier trading in the cotton market, but prices rallied later on renewed covering and the close was very steady, at a net advance of 2@5 points. The market opened steady at a decline of 2 points on October, but generally unchanged to 1 point higher, in sympathy with steady Liverpool cables, and the larger English spot sales. There was considerable foreign buying here, but the market turned easier, shortly after the call, and during the middle of the day sold off to a net loss of 8@9 points, owing to rather heavy Southern offerings, liquidation by some of yesterday's buyers for a turn, and local bear pressure. The latter seemed to be inspired by private reports of easier interior markets, advices of that character being received from Memphis and several points in the belt, but there was nothing in the official reports received from the Southern markets to indicate any freshness in the interior and the market here turned firmer during the afternoon on support from trade sources, continued buying by houses with foreign connections and active covering by early sellers. Prices just before the close showed a net gain of from 7 to 8 points, but reacted 3 or 4 points under realizing.

Members of the Memphis cotton exchange estimate the crop at 15,125,000 bales on the average, and the average of the estimates of the exchange of Memphis, Liverpool and New York is just a little over 15,000,000 bales. There were no fresh rumors as to the probable showing of the census ginning figures next Friday, and the market during the day seemed to be more or less influenced by a disposition to even up commitments prior to this report and to the government's estimate of the crop on Monday. Members of the local exchange are petitioning for extra exchange holidays on Saturday, December 23rd, and December 30th.

Receipts at all the ports today, 95,000 bales, against 100,465 last week, and 86,781 last year. For the week, 450,000 bales, against 459,839 last week, and 396,433 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans, 18,600 bales, against 18,134 last year, and at Houston, 22,300, against 24,132 last year.

Spot cotton closed quiet, 5 points higher; middling uplands, 9.35; do. gulf, 9.60. Sales, 400 bales.

Futures closed very steady.

Month:	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	8.85	8.91	8.74	8.90
Feb				8.90
March	8.90	8.89	8.82	8.95
April				8.99
May				8.99
May	8.97	9.05	8.89	9.03
June				9.08
July	9.06	9.13	8.97	9.12
Aug	9.10	9.17	9.05	9.17
Sept		9.10	9.09	9.19
Oct	9.17	9.23	9.10	9.23
Nov	9.21	9.21		9.26
Dec	9.10	9.17	9.00	9.16

THE PORT MOVEMENT.

Galveston—Firm, 9⅜; net receipts, 38,054; gross receipts, 38,054; sales, 698; stock, 405,117; Great Britain, 10,203; continent, 8,217.

New Orleans—Steady, 9¼; net receipts, 18,600; gross receipts, 18,625; sales, 1,920; stock, 232,377; Great Britain, 5,000; continent, 6,004.

Mobile—Steady, 8⅞; net receipts, 4,457; gross receipts, 4,457; stock, 72,866.

Savannah—Steady, 8 15-16; net receipts, 16,474; gross receipts, 16,474; sales, 4,520; stock, 268,812; coastwise, 2,948.

Charleston—Quiet, 8⅞; net receipts, 2,142; gross receipts, 2,142; stock, 57,737; coastwise, 4,057.

Wilmington—Steady, 8⅞; net receipts, 1,439; gross receipts, 1,439; stock, 20,154.

Norfolk—Steady, 9; net receipts, 7,035; gross receipts, 7,035; sales, 1,960; stock, 65,949; coastwise, 4,313.

Baltimore—Nominal, 9¼; stock, 1,934.

New York—Quiet, 9.35; gross receipts, 11,386; sales, 400; stock, 115,824; continent, 300; coastwise, 4,759.

Boston—Quiet, 9.35; net receipts, 269; gross receipts, 1,776; stock, 8,771; Great Britain, 7,089; continent, 50.

Philadelphia—Quiet, 9.60; gross receipts, 4,220; stock, 8,945; Great Britain, 800.

Texas City—Net receipts, 13,712; gross receipts, 13,712; stock, 67,333; Great Britain, 25,619.

Brunswick—Stock, 5,810.

Gulfport—Stock, 8,300.

Port Townsend—Net receipts, 1,610; gross receipts, 1,610; Japan, 1,610.

Total today at all ports—Net, 103,792; Great Britain, 48,702; continent, 14,571; Japan, 1,610; stock, 1,349,929.

Consolidated, at all ports—Net, 239,251; Great Britain, 57,126; France, 13,577; continent, 76,974; Japan, 1,610.

Total since Sept. 1, at all ports—Net, 5,636,878; Great Britain, 1,706,709; France, 492,007; continent, 1,630,764; Japan, 83,416; Mexico, 2,350.

INTERIOR MOVEMENT.

Houston—Steady, 9 5-16; net receipts, 22,300; gross receipts, 22,300; shipments, 21,711; sales, 4,376; stock, 173,712.

Augusta—Steady, 9¼; net receipts, 3,225; gross receipts, 3,580; shipments, 2,499; sales, 1,669; stock, 80,147.

Memphis—Steady, 9¼; net receipts, 7,038; gross receipts, 13,390; shipments, 9,997; sales, 4,400; stock, 180,578.

St. Louis—Quiet, 9⅜; net receipts, 1,324; gross receipts, 1,916; shipments, 603; stock, 24,647.

Cincinnati—Net receipts, 1,347; gross receipts, 1,347; shipments, 998; stock, 9,930.

Little Rock—Steady, 9; net receipts, 2,393; gross receipts, 2,393; shipments, 1,875; stock, 41,785.

Louisville—Firm, 9⅜.

Total today—Net receipts, 37,627; gross receipts, 44,935; shipments, 37,683; sales, 10,445; stock, 510,799.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Action taken by the leading owners of cash wheat here in using newspaper advertising space as a method of finding customers for his property, led today to the most pronounced selling pressure noted for weeks in the option trade on 'change. The outcome was a violent break in prices with the close showing a loss of ¼ to ½c. net. All other staples suffered in sympathy, corn finishing ⅛@1 to 1⅜ and 1½ down; oats, off ⅜ to ½@⅝, and hog products at a decline of 5@27½.

Wheat—No. 2, red, 95⅝@97; No. 3, red, 93@95; No. 2, hard, 98@1.01; No. 3, hard, 93@97; No. 1, northern, 1.07@1.09; No. 2, northern, 1.05@1.08; No. 3, northern, 1.03@1.07; No. 2, spring, 1.00@1.05; No. 3, spring, 99@1.03; No. 4, spring, 85@1.03; velvet chaff, 85@1.04; durum, 85@1.06.

Corn—No. 2, old, 70; No. 2, yellow, old, 71; No. 3, 70¼@70¾; No. 3, white, 70¼@70¾; No. 3, yellow, 70½@70¾; No. 4, 57@58; No. 4, white, 57@58; No. 4, yellow, 57@59.

Oats—No. 2, 49½; No. 3, 47; No. 3, white, 48@49; No. 4, 45½; No. 4, white, 47@48½; standard, 48¾@49¼.

Wheat:	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec	94⅞	94⅞	93	95⅜
May	99⅝	99⅞	98⅛	98⅜
July	94½	94⅜	93⅝	93⅝
Corn:				
Dec	62⅝	62⅞	61	61⅜
May	63⅝	63⅞	62⅜	62⅝
July	63¾	63⅞	62⅝	62⅞
Oats:				
Dec	47¼	47⅜	46⅜	46⅜
May	49⅜	49⅝	49	49¼
July	46¼	46¼	45⅝	45⅞
Mess Pork, per bbl.:				
nJn	15.70	15.70	15.42½	15.47½
May	16.10	16.15	15.85	15.95
Lard, per 100 lbs.:				
Jan	9.00	9.02½	8.92½	8.92½
May	9.22½	9.27½	9.12½	9.17½
Short Ribs, per 100 lbs.:				
Jan	8.15	8.17½	8.10	8.15
May	8.42½	8.47½	8.37½	8.42½
July	8.40	8.42½	8.35	8.40

MARINE.

Arrived.

Schr. Augustus Welt, 1,111 tons, Sproul, Tampa, C. D. Mafflitt.

Schr. Granville R. Bacon, 339 tons, Bennett, New York, C. D. Mafflitt.

Str. Kirkoswald (Br.), 2,095 tons, Toby, Baltimore, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Str. Burbo Bank (Br.), 1,818 tons, Jamison, Rio Janeiro, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Str. Pentwyn (Br.), 2,165 tons, Motyer, Barbadoes, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Str. City of Fayetteville, Core, Fayetteville, S. M. King.

Str. Duplin, Stokes, Smith's Bridge, J. W. Brooks.

Standard Oil Barge No. 58, tow str. Eocene, Philadelphia, C. D. Mafflitt.

Cleared.

Str. City of Fayetteville, Core, Fayetteville, S. M. King.

Str. Duplin, Stokes, Smith's Bridge, J. W. Brooks.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels Now in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Kirkoswald (Br.), 2,095 tons, Toby, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Burbo Bank (Br.), 1,818 tons, Jamison, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Pentwyn (Br.), 2,165 tons, Motyer, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Oceana (Br.), 3,155 tons, Ryder, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Alleghany, 2,780 tons, Harnden, Henry White.

Glenwood (Br.), 1,250 tons, Leisk, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Schooners.

Augustus Welt, 1,111 tons, Sproul, C. D. Mafflitt.

Granville R. Bacon, 339 tons, Bennett, C. D. Mafflitt.

White Wings, 624 tons, Coombs, C. D. Mafflitt.

John H. May, 319 tons, Stille, C. D. Mafflitt & Co.

Calhoun E. Ross, 375 tons, Coulbourn, C. D. Mafflitt.

Augustus H. Babcock, 1,229 tons, Quinlin, C. D. Mafflitt.

Herbert May, 321 tons, Black, C. D. Mafflitt.

Stephen G. Loud, 40 tons, Hart, C. D. Mafflitt; in distress.

Barges.

Standard Oil No. 58, C. D. Mafflitt.

Potomac, 773 tons, Fisher, C. D. Mafflitt & Co.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores at Port of Wilmington.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 5th, 1911.

Atlantic Coast Line—956 bales cotton; 4 casks spirits turpentine; 112 barrels rosin; 12 barrels tar; 26 barrels crude turpentine.

Seaboard Air Line—485 bales cotton; 4 barrels tar; 15 barrels crude turpentine.

Sharpie Addie May—8 casks spirits turpentine; 64 barrels rosin.

Schr. Geo. Slover—7 casks spirits turpentine; 40 barrels rosin.

Total—1,439 bales cotton; 19 casks spirits turpentine; 216 barrels rosin; 16 barrels tar; 41 barrels crude turpentine.

Total last year—2,387 bales cotton; 5 casks spirits turpentine; 36 barrels rosin; 35 barrels tar; 5 barrels crude turpentine.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Dec. 5.—Flour was unsettled with demand slack.

Rye Flour—Steady.

Buckwheat Flour—Quiet.

Corn Meal—Steady.

Barley—Steady.

Rye—Quiet.

Wheat—Spot, weak; No. 2, red, 95¼, elevator, export basis, and 96¾, f.o.b. afloat; No. 1, northern Duluth, 11¾, f.o.b. afloat. Options, 1¼@1⅝c. net lower. December, 95⅝; May, 1.02½.

Corn—Spot, easy. Export, new, 68½, f.o.b. afloat, to arrive. Options, ⅛c. net decline. December, 72⅝.

Oats—Spot, easy; Standard white, 53½; No. 2, 54; No. 3 and No. 4, 53½; natural white and white clipped, 52@56½ on trade. Futures, nominal.

Pork—Steady.

Beef—Steady.

Cut Meats—Easy.

Lard—Weak.

Tallow—Barely steady.

Molasses—Steady.

Rice—Firm.

Sugar—Raw, quiet; refined, easy.

Coffee—Futures barely steady at a net decline of 11@18 points. Spot, unsettled; Rio, No. 7, 14¾; Santos, No. 4, 16; mild, quiet; Cordova, 16½@18½, nominal.

Potatoes—Weak.

Cabbage—Firm.

Freights — Unchanged.

Peanuts—Unchanged.

Butter—Strong.

Cheese—Firm.

Eggs—Firm.

Cotton Seed Oil—About steady, considering the break in lard, owing to covering of December shorts and local professional support. Crude offerings were a shade easier and on a larger scale. Closing prices were one point higher to 3 lower. December, 5.46@5.48; January, 5.48@5.46; February, 5.46@5.47; March, 5.48@5.49; April, 5.52@5.53; prime crude, 4.26@4.30; do. summer yellow, 5.45@5.53; do. winter yellow, 5.90@6.25; do. summer white, 5.50@5.90.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady, 46½ cents.

ROSIN—Firm, at $5.70.

TAR—Firm at $1.80 per barrel.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Firm, $3.50 per barrel for hard; $4.50 for dip, and $4.50 for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing; rosin, nothing doing; tar, firm, $2.60; crude turpentine, firm, at $4.50@6.00.

Receipts:

Spirits Turpentine	19
Rosin	216
Tar	16
Crude Turpentine	41

Receipts same day last year, 5 casks spirits turpentine; 36 barrels rosin; 35 barrels tar; 5 barrels crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—Steady, 8⅞ cents.

Same day last year, nothing doing.

Receipts, 1,439 bales; same day last year, 2,387 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Dec. 2.)

CORN—Firm; .85 to .87½c. per bu.

PEAS—White, $2.50 per bu.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, new crop, 80c. per bu.; yams, 60c. per bu.

BEEF—On foot, dull, .03@.04 per lb.

PORK—9 to 10c.

WOOL—Burry, .11@.12c. per lb.; free of burr, 17 to 18 per lb.

HIDES—Green, .08 to .08½ per lb.; dry, 14 to 15c. per lb.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON—Hams, old, 20c. per lb.; sides and shoulders, 14c. per lb.

BEESWAX—Firm; .27 per lb.

TALLOW—Firm; .04½@.05 per lb.

POULTRY — Turkeys, 18c. on foot. Chickens, grown, 40 to 45 per head; chickens, spring, 20@40c. per head. Geese, 55@60 per head.

SHEEP—No sales.

EGGS—Fair demand, 24@25 per doz.

A Terrible Blunder

to neglect liver trouble. Never do it. Take Dr. King's New Life Pills on the first sign of constipation, biliousness or inactive bowels and prevent virulent indigestion, jaundice or gall stones. They regulate liver, stomach and bowels and build up your health. Only 25c at R. R. Bellamy.

Ladies and Gents.

Solid gold, gold filled and silver watches one of my specialties. J. T. Burke, the Jeweler, de 3-tf.

LANGUID INTEREST IN STOCKS

Professionals Spent Morning Waiting for President's Message—Stock Trade Frequently Stopped —Bonds Heavy

New York, Dec. 5.—Wall street displayed only a languid interest in stocks today. Professional operators, who constitute the chief element in the market at present, spent the morning in waiting for the President's message. Only about 80,000 shares were handled during the morning and trading stopped entirely at frequent intervals. But when the message appeared the operators did nothing.

As a market influence the developments at the Wabash meeting were of greater effect than the Presidential utterances.

When news of the proposed reorganization reached the street, the only active movement of the day occurred. The Wabash securities tumbled to the lowest prices of several years, and the whole market weakened with them. Trading was on a considerably larger scale in the afternoon, but the market in general held fairly steady and losses at the close in most cases were only fractional.

Taking its cue from the President's recent speeches on the trust question, Wall Street was prepared for a message of the general tenor of that which was sent to Congress today.

The Wabash securities, which were the strong features of the list late last week and in yesterday's early trading, on anticipation of a favorable outcome of today's meeting, showed the effect of heavy selling at the outset today, in anticipation of the announcement which came several hours later. The strategic position of this line is such that the future disposition of this property, it was felt, might change in the railroad map of the country.

The bond market was heavy. Total sales, par value, $4,742,000. United States bonds, unchanged on call. Total sales, stocks, today, 257,700 shares.

THE CLOSING STOCK LIST.

Allis-Chalmers, pfd	10
Amalgamated Copper	61½
American Agricultural	55
American Beet Sugar	53½
American Can	11
American Car and Foundry	54
American Cotton Oil	44¾
American Hide and Leather, pfd	20
American Ice Securities	19¾
American Linseed	9
American Locomotive	35
American Smelting and Refining	72
American Smelting and Refining, pfd	103½
American Steel Foundries	32¾
American Sugar Refining	116¼
American Tel and Tel	139¼
American Tobacco, pfd	101¾
American Woolen	26
Anaconda Mining Co	37¼
Atchison	106
Atchison, pfd	103¾
Atlantic Coast Line	136½
Baltimore and Ohio	101¾
Bethlehem Steel	29
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	77½
Canadian Pacific	239¼
Central Leather	21
Central Leather, pfd	93
Central of New Jersey	298
Chesapeake and Ohio	74¼
Chicago and Alton	24
Chicago Great Western	19¾
Chicago Great Western, pfd	38
Chicago and North Western	142¾
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	110½
C., C., C. and St. Louis	59
Colorado Fuel and Iron	26
Colorado and Southern	45
Consolidated Gas	139¼
Corn Products	10
Delaware and Hudson	166
Denver and Rio Grande	22¼
Denver and Rio Grande, pfd	47
Distillers' Securities	31½
Erie	31⅝
Erie, 1st pfd	52
Erie, 2nd pfd	42
General Electric	153
Great Northern, pfd	127
Great Northern Ore Ctfs	42
Illinois Central	142¼
Interborough Met	14⅞
Interborough-Met., pfd	47
Inter Harvester	104⅝
Inter Marine, pfd	17
International Paper	9⅞
International Pump	32⅜
Iowa Central	16½
Kansas City Southern	28⅞
Kansas City Southern, pfd	65
Laclede Gas	103
Louisville and Nashville	156⅜
Minneapolis and St. Louis	30
Minn., St. P. and Sault Ste Marie	133¼
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	30½
Missouri, Kan. and Tex., pfd	66
Missouri Pacific	38¾
National Biscuit	130
National Lead	50
Nat. Rys. of Mexico, 2nd pfd	34
New York Central	106
New York, Ontario and Western	40
Norfolk and Western	108
North American	73⅛
Northern Pacific	117⅞
Pacific Mail	31½
Pennsylvania	122
People's Gas	103⅝
Pittsburg, C. C. and St. Louis	95
Pittsburg Coal	18
Pressed Steel Car	33
Pullman Palace Car	158½
Railway Steel Spring	30
Reading	149⅝
Republic Steel	23
Republic Steel, pfd	82⅞
Rock Island Co	25⅝
Rock Island Co., pfd	49½
St. Louis and San Fran., 2nd pfd	41¾
St. Louis Southwestern	30
St. Louis Southwestern, pfd	70
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron	41
Southern Pacific	111⅝
Southern Railway	29¾
Southern Railway, pfd	71
Tennessee Copper	37
Texas and Pacific	23¾
Toledo, St. Louis and Western	17
Toledo, St. L. and Western, pfd	41
Union Pacific	173⅞
Union Pacific, pfd	93
United States Realty	67½
United States Rubber	45⅞
United States Steel	63
United States Steel, pfd	109½
Utah Copper	50½
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	53½
Wabash	8⅛
Wabash, pfd	19½
Western Maryland	61½
Westinghouse Electric	64½
Western Union	78¾
Wheeling and Lake Erie	4½

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

Charleston, Dec. 5.—Turpentine, firm, at 47½@47¾.

Rosin—Firm. Quote: A, B, C, 6.07½; D, 6.20@6.25; E, 6.25@6.30; F, 6.30@6.32½; G, H, 6.20@6.32½; I, 6.25@6.32½; K, 6.50; M, 6.70; N, 6.85½; W G, 7.50; W W, 7.75.

New York, Dec. 5.—Rosin, steady. Turpentine, firm.

Savannah, Dec. 5.—Turpentine, firm, at 47@47¼. Sales, 311; receipts, 750; shipments, 240; stocks, 38,103.

Rosin—Firm. Sales, 3,747; receipts, 4,549; shipments, 777; stock, 118,459. Quote: B, 6.10; D, 6.15; E, 6.20; F, G, H, 6.25; I, 6.35; K, 6.55; M, 6.75; N, 6.90; W G, 7.50; W W, 7.75.

THE FINANCIAL MARKET.

New York, Dec. 5.—Money on call, firm, at 4¼@5¼ per cent.; ruling rate, 4½; closing bid, 4; offered at 4½. Time loans, active; sixty days and ninety days, 4 per cent.; six months, 3¾@4 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 4 to 4½ per cent.; sterling exchange, easy, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.83 for sixty day bills, and at 4.86.20 for demand. Commercial bills, 4.82¼; bar silver, 55½; Mexican dollars, 46¼.

20 Years Building Up.

A reputation of handling goods of quality. Each piece of goods guaranteed as represented. J. T. Burke, Jeweler and Optician, No. 27 South Front street. de 3-tf.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.

December 6, 1911.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M., yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 29 degrees; at 8 P. M., 40 degrees; maximum, 46 degrees; minimum, 28 degrees; mean, 37 degrees.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., yesterday, 6.3 feet.

Rainfall for the day, .00 inch; for the month, .00 inches.

Weather Forecast.

For North Carolina—Fair, slightly warmer Wednesday; Thursday, fair; light to moderate northeast winds.

Port Calendar—Dec. 6.

Sun rises	7:04 A. M.
Sun sets	5:03 P. M.
Day's length	9 hrs. 59 min.
High water at Southport	7:35 A. M.
High water at Wilmington	10:35 A. M.

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

December 5, 1911.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature: Highest Today	Temperature: Lowest Last Night.	24-Hour Precipitation 8 P. M.
Abilene	cloudy	60	38	.0
Asheville	clear	50	20	.0
Atlanta	clear	50	32	.0
Augusta	clear	50	32	.0
Birmingham	clear	56	28	.0
Boston	pt cldy	34	14	.0
Charleston	clear	48	34	.0
Charlotte	clear	46	26	.0
Chicago	clear	42	28	.0
Galveston	cloudy	52	52	.0
Jacksonville	clear	60	40	.0
Memphis	clear	50	30	.0
Mobile	pt cldy	62	24	.0
Montgomery	clear	56	30	.0
New Orleans	cloudy	56	38	.0
New York	clear	38	18	.0
Palestine	cloudy	52	34	.0
Oklahoma	cloudy	54	32	.0
Pittsburg	clear	36	20	.0
Raleigh	clear	48	26	.0
Savannah	clear	50	34	.0
Shreveport	cloudy	52	28	.0
St. Louis	clear	48	30	.0
Washington	clear	44	26	.0

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 5.—Spot, good business done; prices 4 points higher. American middling fair, 5.63; good middling, 5.27; middling, 5.05; low middling, 4.91; good ordinary, 4.77; ordinary, 4.57.

The sales of the day were 14,000 bales, of which 4,000 were for speculation and export and included 13,800 American. Receipts, 27,000, including 20,000 American.

Futures opened firm and closed barely steady. December, 4.88; December and January, 4.87½; January and February, 4.89; February and March, 4.90½; March and April, 4.92; April and May, 4.94; May and June, 4.96½; June and July, 4.98*; July and August, 5.00; August and September, 4.99*; September and October, 4.98*; October and November, 4.98.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 5.

Market on North Carolinas, stronger and advancing daily. It now looks as if the price will go to $1.50 per bushel before Christmas.

North Carolinas—Farmers' stock: Prime hand-picked, $1.30; machine-picked, $1.25.

Spanish—Prime hand-picked, $1.00; machine-picked, 95c.

Virginias—Prime hand-picked, Spot; machine-picked, 75c.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, McGehee & Co.)

Petersburg, Va., Nov. 28.

Spanish—Quiet, at 80c per bush.

Virginias—Firm. Jumbo 4¼c. per lb.; Fancy hand-picked lb.; Extra prime, 3½c. per lb.; Machine picked, 3 to 3½c per lb.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, Dec. 5.—Blanket and woolen goods revisions are prompting the placing of orders with selling agents, jobbing house trade is seasonably quiet. Colored cottons are firmer and are being ordered ahead. Men's wear manufacturers are placing orders "at value" on staples for fall and new fall lines of men's wear are being shown.

Saved His Wife's Life.

"My wife would have been in her grave today," writes O. H. Brown, of Muscadine, Ala., "if it had not been for Dr. King's New Discovery. She was down in her bed, not able to get up without help. She had a severe bronchial trouble and a dreadful cough. I got her a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, and she soon began to mend, and was well in a short time." Infallible for coughs and colds, it's the most reliable remedy on earth for desperate lung trouble, hemorrhages, lagrippe, asthma, hay fever, croup and whooping cough. 50c, $1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by R. R. Bellamy.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND.

Pursuant to the direction and power contained in the last will and testament of William H. Stone, deceased, late of Brunswick county, North Carolina, the undersigned executors of the said last will and testament will on Monday, the 18th day of December, 1911, at Southport, at the Court House door, in Brunswick county, North Carolina, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., sell, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidders, all of the real property of the said William H. Stone, situated in Shallotte Township, Brunswick County.

Pursuant to the provisions of said will, the said lands will be divided into four equal parts and each part will be sold separately.

B. F. STONE,
R. R. STONE,
B. O. STONE,
Executors.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1911.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of I. J. Bear, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment. All persons holding claims against said estate will present same to undersigned duly itemized and sworn to within one year from date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

E. I. BEAR, Executor.

This Nov. 8th, 1911. no10-law4w

PUT YOURSELF IN SAFE HANDS

Dr. J. J. McKanna, discoverer of the only permanent cure for the liquor habit. No dangerous hypodermic injections or nerve wrecking drugs used. Twenty-five years' of experience and we have the best known methods. Investigate now.

Dr. J. W. McGehee, health officer, of the city of Reidsville and a reputable physician, makes affidavit to the effect that there has never been a death in Dr. McKanna's Reidsville Sanitarium.

McKANNA THREE-DAY LIQUOR CURE COMPANY

Reidsville, - - North Carolina.

MEIER'S MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

Wilmington, N. C.

Monuments, Headstones, Tiles, Mantels and Grates.

Let us show you our line.

All classes of stone work for buildings. Write us for prices.

NOTICE

Every egg used in making egg drinks at our Soda Fountain is laid the day or the day before we get it. Fresh eggs make a nutritious drink.

We buy our oranges in Florida where the best fruit grows, hence our Orangeade is delicious.

Mission Pharmacy

CIGARS OF QUALITY

SAN FELICE 5 CENTS CIGAR
LITTLE MINISTER 5c. CIGAR
EL VERSO 10 CENTS CIGAR

Adv. Matter's Free

—Apply to—

Samuel Bear, Sr., & Sons

18 Market Street

WHOLESALE GROCERS

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

The undersigned having this day duly qualified as Administratrix of the estate of the late John C. Boesch, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly verified, to her, on or before the 6th day of December, A. D. 1912, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

MINNIE BOESCH,
Administratrix of the estate of John C. Boesch.

Dated this December 5th, 1911.

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NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF SUCCESSOR TRUSTEE.

To the Owners and Holders of Bonds outstanding under that certain Mortgage or Deed of Trust from the Tidewater Power Company to the Carnegie Trust Company, dated January 1, 1909:

Notice is hereby given that a vacancy having occurred in the office of the Trustee under the mortgage or deed of trust executed by the Tidewater Power Company to the Carnegie Trust Company, as Trustee, bearing date the 1st day of January, 1909, securing an issue of bonds of this Company of the aggregate par value of $2,000,000, the Board of Directors of this Company has, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, filled such vacancy by a resolution duly adopted at a meeting duly called and held on the 24th day of October, 1911, whereby the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities was designated and appointed as Trustee as successor to said Carnegie Trust Company;

In accordance with the terms and provisions of said mortgage or deed of trust, and in accordance with the said resolution adopted as aforesaid, a certificate of the appointment of the said Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, was duly registered in the office of the Register of the County of New Hanover, in Book No. 66, Records of New Hanover County, page 325.

An order has also been entered in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1911, permitting the superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, in charge of the Carnegie Trust Company, to join with the Carnegie Trust Company in resigning as Trustee under the said mortgage or deed of trust, and to convey to the said Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities all rights and property of the said Carnegie Trust Company, as Trustee, under the said mortgage or deed of trust.

By virtue of the said resolution of the Board of Directors, and by virtue of the said certificate recorded as aforesaid, and by virtue of the said order entered in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, notice is hereby given that the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities is now the duly qualified and acting Trustee under and by virtue of the aforesaid mortgage or deed of trust in the place of and as successor to said Carnegie Trust Company.

This notice is published in accordance with the terms and provisions of the said mortgage or deed of trust.

TIDEWATER POWER COMPANY.
By Hugh MacRae, President.
H. Woollcott, Secretary.

de6-w,f-6w

CHICHESTER S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TERS DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

BIG HITS

The Gum Worth Chewing

HONEY-FRUIT
THE GUM WORTH CHEWING

SAM'L BEAR SR. & SONS
DISTRIBUTORS
WILMINGTON, N. C.

J. M. SOLKY & CO.

One Price Clothiers and Furnishers.

Which Shall It Be?

SUIT, OVERCOAT, CRAVANETTE.

Let one of our painstaking salesmen give you his undivided attention, try on one or a dozen until you find the garment, the style, the color; in fact, until you find the suit you want. This is the advantage you have when you come here. Satisfaction, absolute satisfaction, the kind of satisfaction that is only possible in a store carrying an immense assortment. These suits are made of high grade cassimeres, cheviots, worsteds and velours, neat dark effects. New striped ideas and broad wale effects. Colors are brown, gray, oxford blue mixtures and dark olive shade. Splendid suits at a very reasonable price.

Overcoats and cravanettes of splendid materials. Just right for any sort of weather. The time is ripe for investigation. DO IT NOW!

SUITS: $10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $16.50, $18.00, $20.00, $22.50, $25.00.

OVERCOATS: $10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $18.00, $20.00.

CRAVANETTES: $10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $18.00, $20.00.

J. M. SOLKY.

Masonic Temple. Phone 617.

Agents for Dr. Deimel's Underwear.

Members Wilmington Trade Association.

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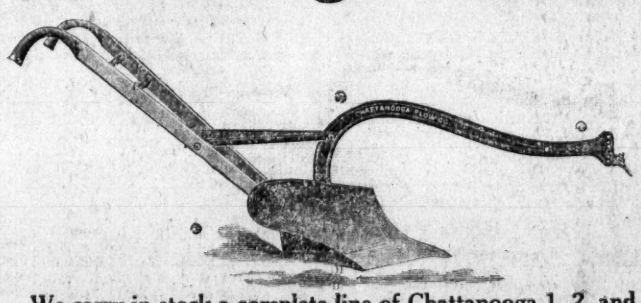
Chattanooga Plows!



We carry in stock a complete line of Chattanooga 1, 2, and 3 horse S. B. Plows, Disc Harrows and Sulky Plows.

Also a complete line of Castings for same.

Write for Catalogue and Price List. Mail orders given prompt attention.

J. W. MURCHISON & COMPANY

WHOLESALE HARDWARE.

STIEFF

"THE PIANO WITH THE SWEET TONE."

Here is an opportunity to bring music—at little cost—into those homes which have not yet felt its fine influence.

Below you will find a list of pianos which have been traded in for new Stieffs:

Shaws and Stieff and Shaw Player Pianos.

Mathushek Mahogany

SENTENCD PASSED UPON M'NAMARAS

(Continued from Page One.)

sentence of importance outside of the civil cases which he has been handling for a score of years. The judge gazed at the prisoners as he pronounced judgment.

James B. McNamara came first. His face was pale. District Attorney Fredericks made a brief statement of the case, reading the prisoner's confession for the first time. As he spoke the court room was still. James B. McNamara stared out of a window.

"There are two sentences," said Fredericks with deliberation, "which the court may pronounce, possibly of equal severity. One is death and the other is life imprisonment. However, in the minds of a great many persons and possibly in the mind of the defendant (I do not know, but I assume) the sentence of imprisonment for life would be considered in some degree a less punishment than death. There has been no dickering or bargaining in this matter. Counsel on the other side are well aware of the usual custom of granting some degree of consideration to a defendant who has pleaded guilty, not on the ground of mercy but on the ground of service to the State.

"This defendant has pleaded guilty. By so doing he has settled that which for all time, in the minds of a great many, would have been a doubtful question. He has served the State in other ways and it is my judgment that some small degree of consideration should be extended to him because of that fact."

To that point the prisoner was calm an unmoved, but the judge startled him.

"The court," began Judge Bordwell, turning to the prisoner with an inquiring look, desires to ask you one question, and one only, Mr. McNamara. You have stated in the writing which the District Attorney has read, that you placed 16 sticks of dynamite, known as 80 per cent. pure, in the Times building and caused it to be exploded. The question I ask you is this: Did you seek to purchase, for that same purpose, dynamite of a higher degree of percentage?"

The defendant paused and seemed to lose his composure. Finally he spoke: "No, your honor, no sir."

"You did not?"

"No, sir."

"There is very little or no ray of comfort, Mr. McNamara," continued Judge Bordwell, "in the assertion by you that you did not intend to destroy life. The widows and orphans and the bereaved parents will look upon that statement at this time as a mockery. The circumstances are against you in making any such claim. A man who would put 16 sticks of 80 per cent. dynamite in the building full of explosives (I do not refer to the explosives of which you may have had no knowledge, I really mean combustible material.) I say that a man who under these circumstances would place a dynamite charge of that quantity in such a building, in which you, as a printer, knew gas was burning in many places and in which you knew there were scores of human beings toiling, must have had no regard whatever for the lives of his fellow beings. He must have been a murderer at heart.

"You will merit the maximum punishment prescribed by law."

The prisoner quivered and his head dropped. He twisted his fingers in his hands behind him, and then lifted his head again.

"That the judge of the court does not condemn you to death upon the gallows is due to the existence of no extenuating circumstances whatever, but because it appears to the court the part of wisdom to do otherwise.

"It is the judgment of the court that as a punishment for the crime of murder in the first degree, to which you have pleaded guilty, you shall be confined in the State prison of this State, at San Quentin for and during your natural life. You may be seated."

Apparently relieved as much as one could be with a life sentence confronting him, the prisoner sat down beside his brother who then arose.

After the court had read the indictment, charging that John J. McNamara had pleaded guilty to having caused the destruction of the Llewellyn Iron Works, in this city, the district attorney began a brief statement and James B. whispered to John J. that he could sit down while the district attorney talked. The man about to be sentenced was plainly moved by what the court had said to his younger brother. From across the room a ray of sunlight sparkled against the tears in his eyes.

"There were no lives lost in this case," remarked District Attorney Fredericks, "and while the destruction of property was considerable, it was not great." He cited the custom of leniency where a defendant pleaded guilty and continued:

"The extreme penalty which the law could inflict for this offense would be life imprisonment and all I would suggest in that connection would be that the court take into consideration the probable life remaining to this defendant and leave him, at the end of his term, a few hours of freedom, not as a matter of mercy, not as a matter of consideration, not as a matter that he has earned or is entitled to, but because I believe it is a wise policy of the State when a man surrenders himself, gives up and pleads guilty, and because of other services rendered to the State, that some small consideration, not much, but some, be extended."

The defendant rose again.

"Mr. McNamara," said Judge Bordwell, you have heard the court's remarks to your brother and in no small degree, sir, they undoubtedly apply to you. And, as in his case, the fact that the court may not mete out to you the extreme penalty of the law is in no degree due to any doubt that you merit it, but simply because it appears to be the part of wisdom to do otherwise. The judgment the court now pronounces only our plea of guilty to this charge is that you be confined in the State prison in San Quentin for the period of fifteen years. You may be seated.

The District Attorney indicated that it was customary to ask the occupation of the defendants.

The brothers were again asked to rise.

James B., said he "hoped" his trade was "printing" and John J. said "structural iron worker."

The Prosecuting Attorney reminded the court that it had thirty days in which to make a repore on the criminal character of the prisoners for the prison officers and the proceedings were over.

The prisoners were led quickly back to the jail by Sheriff Hammel. Around the table, where counsel had been seated, the spectators gathered, some congratulating the prosecuting attorney.

Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel for the defendant, sat in silence throughout the proceedings.

At the end he rose and with his associates followed the sheriff to the jail to console the prisoners.

In his office in the hall of records, District Attorney Fredericks later discussed the case. The age of John J. McNamara, as given by himself on the jail records was 34 years, it was suggested, and a sentence of 15 years, which means nine years and two months on good behavior, would bring the prisoner's age to only 43 years.

"Well, I didn't fix the number of years," said Mr. Fredericks, "but I supposed the court took into account John J. McNamara's apparent age, which certainly seems like 47 years. In fact, I always have had the impression that he was that old. After nine years in State's prison he will be an old man.

Some of the statements from union labor leaders repudiating the McNamaras, are sincere and some are not, Mr. Fredericks continued.

"Some of the men who are making the loudest public utterances are implicated in the dynamiting outrages for which these men were sentenced today.

"As for John J. McNamara, I think there is nothing that he knows concerning this case which I do not know. It is not necessary for him to make any further statement.

"The case is not yet closed. I believe that never since the civil war has the United States passed through such a crisis as was involved in this tremendous case. I believe that this trio and the ultimate results will mark the passing of the bludgeon, the walking delegates, and the dynamiter from the ranks of union labor. If this happens, as I am confident it will, labor will have cleansed itself, and untold good will follow."

Late in the afternoon Oscar Lawler, appointed today to act as special prosecutor for government in its investigation of the alleged dynamiting conspiracies, talked at length with District Attorney Fredericks and members of his staff. Books and papers and details of the evidence in the McNamara case were on a table before them.

Edward A. Regan, assistant United States District Attorney, joined them for a short time. When he returned to his office, it was said, the subpoenas were drawn for the appearance of the McNamara brothers before the Federal grand jury which adjourned today until Thursday. They may be served tomorrow.

Today's conference is said to have been chiefly concerned with confessions of Ortie E. McManigal, whose case has not yet been disposed of by the State. McManigal's story will be used to lay the preliminary foundation for the Federal inquiry here.

Mr. Lawler, who will be in charge of the inquiry, declared that he had not yet decided on the course the investigation would take.

"I do not know yet when the McNamaras will be subpoenaed," he said. "It is a subject we have not fully discussed among ourselves."

In jail tonight the McNamaras read newspaper accounts of their sentences and John J. McNamara, speaker for both said: "We are satisfied. We are resigned to our fate. We are ready to start our sentences at once. We are ready to start for Sanquentin on fifteen minutes' notice. We wish to express our appreciation of Sheriff Hammel's treatment to us here, and likewise all the jailers, and hope we will get as humane treatment in the State prison."

Postpone Removing Prisoners.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 5.—Sheriff Hammel tonight received word from Special United States District Attorney Lawlor to postpone preparations for removing the McNamaras to the penitentiary. Subpoenas are said to have been drawn requesting the appearance of the prisoners before the Federal grand jury.

Mr. Gompers Comments

New York, Dec. 5.—"I am glad a death sentence was not imposed. I am opposed to capital punishment under any circumstances. I think the sentences received by both men were appropriate to the crime."

This was the comment of Samuel Gompers tonight when asked if he was satisfied with the punishment meted out to the McNamara brothers in Los Angeles today.

"I would like to make one statement," continued Mr. Gompers, "and that is concerning the strictures made by District Attorney Miller, of Indianapolis, as to the wisdom of my leadership of the American Federation of Labor. I want to say that if Miller has a case to prosecute against we or anybody else, let him go ahead and prosecute, but it is not for him to say whether my leadership is wise or not. I consider his criticism a gratuitous and unwarranted impertinence. Miller has no right to set himself up as my guide. I propose to stand true to the men of labor."

Mr. Gompers was asked if it were true that he and other labor leaders were advising "an era of pacification" in the matter of calling strikes in the future until the country has forgotten the McNamara case?"

"All I can say to that," he replied, "is that when employers treat labor as fairly as organized labor treats the employers then there will be industrial peace. The executive committee of the American Federation of Labor is the greatest conciliatory board that ever existed anywhere. It desires peace and is always ready to meet employers half way."

"Mr. Gompers, did the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union receive any money from other organizations during the time that the McNamara brothers were active in their dynamiting plots?" he was asked.

"I am not sure, but I am under the impression that they did not receive one dollar from any outside organization," was the reply.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, tonight added to his earlier statement in regard to the funds raised by the American Federation of Labor for the McNamaras' defense by saying that in due time a pamphlet will be published containing an itemized account showing where every dollar of the money went.

Pleased With Sentence

New York, Dec. 5.—"I am glad to hear that the death penalty was not imposed upon J. B. McNamara and I take it that the court, in pronouncing compaartively lenient sentences in both cases, has taken into consideration the fact that the prisoners rendered some service to the State. However, this is but the first chapter."

This is all that Walter Drew, counsel for the National Erectors Association, said today when told of the sentence passed by Judge Bordwell at Los Angeles.

Labor Will Profit by Outcome

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 5.—"Organized labor, the decent, orderly element, will profit by the outcome of the McNamara case," said Detective William J. Burns before leaving for Philadelphia this evening. "And just as soon as they rid themselves of such radicals as Samuel Gompers their progress will be all the more rapid and satisfactory.

"I think the public should be well satisfied with the sentences passed at Los Angeles today because Judge Bordwell, an eminently fair and able jurist, considered a life sentence --- James B., and 15 years for John J., edequate punishment and his judgment has all the weight that could be given it by his long study of the case for passing on it.

"I can say that I am satisfied with Judge Bordwell's disposition of the matter, though I frankly say that I think that the McNamaras may consider themselves fortunate at escaping a greater penalty."

Mr. Burns would not say what would be the net results of his visit to Cleveland, nor would he outline his future movements except to say that after spending Wednesday in Philadelphia he would go on to New York, working on the dynamiting cases in both cities.

He was asked if his work here would result in more arrests or more indictments but he declined to say anything in that connection.

He said he had no reason to expect that further confessions of the McNamaras would involve others not now concerned in the dynamiting cases.

GOVERNOR WILSON REPLIES.

Makes Statement as to Why He Asked Pension From Carnegie Foundation.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 5.—Governor Woodrow Wilson, in a signed statement issued here tonight regarding the story printed in a New York paper today to the effect that he had applied to the Carnegie Foundation for a pension, admitted that he had made such application before his election as Governor of New Jersey. The Governor justified his action, however, on the grounds of long service as a teacher, that he had no private means to depend upon, and that "a man who goes into politics bound by the principles of honor puts his family and all who may be dependent upon him for support at the mercy of any incalculable turn of the wheel of fortune." The statement follows:

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is not a plan for old age pensions, but for the granting of retiring allowances on the ground of length and quality of service. Before I was elected Governor of New Jersey, when I had just entered the uncertain field of politics, I applied to the foundation for a retiring allowance, to which I understood myself to be entitled under the rules adopted by its trustees. I have no private means to depend upon. A man who goes into politics bound by the principles of honor pits his family and all who may be dependent upon him for support at the mercy of any incalculable turn of the wheel of fortune, and I felt entirely justified in seeking to provide against such risks, particularly when I was applying for what I supposed myself entitled to by right of long service as a teacher under the rules of the Foundation, and not by favor.

"I understood that upon the receipt of my application the executive committee of the trustees of the Foundation restricted the interpretation of their rule, and declined to grant the allowance. Why the matter should have come up again, now, I do not know. I have had nothing to do with it since the early autumn of 1910. I have not renewed the application."

ALEXANDER RE-ELECTED

Harriman, Socialist Candidate for Mayor of Los Angeles, Defeated

Los Anegeles, Dec. 5.—Alexander, Good Government candidate for Mayor, was re-elected today by an overwhelming majority over Job Harriman, Socialist.

The count of ballots at 8:30 o'clock in 76 precincts out of a total of 330 gave Alexander 27,999 and Harriman 10,554. This shows a gain for Alexander of about 3 to 1 compared with the primary vote.

MOB ENTERS JAIL.

Secure Young Negro Charged With Assault, and Lynch Him.

Valliant, Okla., Dec. 5.—A mob forced an entrance to the jail here today, secured a young negro who refused to give his name, and hanged him to a tree at the fair grounds, near the town. The negro was arrested on the charge of assaulting the 12-year-old daughter of Lee Saunders of this place.

The mob dispersed, leaving the body of the negro swaying in the wind.

Washington, Dec. 5.—A world-wide shortage in the sugar crop of last year coupled with speculation on advance information of crop conditions drove the price of sugar from $4.94 per 100 to $7.50 per 100, according to W. P. Willett, a sugar expert of New York, a witness before the House sugar trust investigating committee, today.

SHRINERS NOTICE.

All Nobles of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine residing in or near the city of Wilmington are requested to call on the committee at the Masonic Temple reading room Thursday evening, December 7th, at 8 o'clock and receipt for new pin which the local committee has for you.

JNO. S. McEACHERN, Chm.

de6-1t

STATE PENITENTIARY BURNS.

Several Persons Injured and Buildings Are Dynamited.

Huntsville, Texas, Dec. 5.—Several persons, including convicts, were injured and four buildings were dynamited before fire which broke out at the State penitentiary here was brought under control. The administration building and the prison cells escaped the flames. Convicts aided in fighting the fire. The amount of the damage has not been estimated. At one time the entire town was threatened and fire apparatus was sent from Houston, 75 miles away.

For a time the fire threatened to spread to the business section of Huntsville.

None of the prisoners escaped, although several sustained minor burns, none were seriously injured. Eleven buildings, including the cotton and furniture factories, machine shops, ice plant and an office building burned.

INCREASE IN FREIGHT REVENUE.

Improvement of Business in Northwest—Railroad Earnings.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 5.—Evidence of improvement in business in the Northwest is the earnings exhibit of the Northern Pacific Railroad for October. The freight revenue amounting to $4,819,718, an increase of $482,234 over October, 1910.

The company was able to make reductions in operating expenses, leaving the net operating revenue at $3,180,811, an increase of $552,540.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Attorney General Wickersham was taken suddenly ill while attending the cabinet session today. Dr. Delaney, President Taft's physician, was summoned from the War Department. Mr. Wickersham was reported not to be in serious danger.

Lightning Kills Few.

In 1906 lightning killed only 169 people in this whole country. One's chances of death by lightning are less than two in a million. The chance of death from liver, kidney or stomach troubles is vastly greater, but not if Electric Bitters be used, as Robert Madsen, of West Burlington, Ia., proved. Four doctors gave him up after eight months of suffering from virulent liver trouble and yellow jaundice. He was then completely cured by Electric Bitters. They're the best stomach, liver, nerve and kidney remedy and blood purifier on earth. Only 50c at R. R. Bellamy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. Van B. Metts—Have You.
A. O. Schuster—Howard Watches.
Home Savings Bank—Let Us Help You.
Minnie Boesch—Notice of Administration.
Jno. S. McEachern, Sec'y—Shriners, Notice.
Tidewater Power Company—Appointment of Successor Receiver.

Business Locals.

Lost—A Grip.
Wanted—Cook.
Wanted—Position.
H. F. Wilder—For Sale.
H. F. Wilder—For Sale.
For Sale—Baby Carriage.
For Sale—Cakes and Pies.
Wanted—Lady Stenographer.
For Sale—Duroc Jersey Pigs.
Colored Seamstress—Wants Work.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Advertisements inserted under this head one cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words, more than 25, one cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amounts being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge, A. D. T. (Western Union) Messenger to any address in the city for advertisements in this department upon request by 'Phone to No. 51. A. D. T. Messenger will also call for telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for the telegrams, but a small charge for strictly A. D. T. calls or telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams, bills rendered to suit the sender daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call Western Union, 'Phone No. 2. But for advertisements, always call the Star office, No. 51. Copy for Business Locals cannot be taken over the telephone—but upon request Messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them.

WANTED—Lady stenographer and book-keeper. Address immediately. Duplin Rural B. & L. Association, Box 22, Wallace, N. C. de6-3t*

FOR SALE—6-room house and lot, 56x110 on Second street, next to corner of Castle. Good investment or desirable home. H. F. Wilder, Real Estate Agent. de6-2t

FOR SALE—4-room house and lot 37x66 on Castle street, between 2nd and 3rd. This is growing property and one looking for a small house will do well to see me at once. H. F. Wilder, Agent. de6-2t

WANTED—A position wanted by an energetic young boy to work after school. Not afraid of work. 'Phone 760, or Postoffice Box 161. de6-1t*

CAKES AND PIES of all kinds made and baked to order. 'Phone your orders early in the morning and they will be delivered for dinner. 'Phone 1844. de6-6t

ENGLISH BABY CARRIAGE, with cape, three leather cushions, steel springs, all in good condition. Address P. O. Box 515, City. de6-1t*

LOST—Between Wilmington and Sheriff Knox's residence, Brunswick county, a grip. Had round tag with initials "I. C. D. A."; also name on inside. The finder will be liberally rewarded, if same is delivered to Sheriff Knox. de6-3t

WANTED—A reliable and competent cook. Good wages to right person. Apply at 317 Grace street. de6-1t

DOLL HOSPITAL—Dolls mended and dressed, from 50 cents up. Call at 311 N. 5th street, or 'phone 1794. de6,10,13,17-4t

EXPERIENCED colored seamstress wants day work. References given. Call or write No. 1220 South 5th street. de6-1t*

FOR SALE—3 female Duroc Jersey pigs, pure stock; parents registered. Apply to E. V. Evans, Leland, N. C. de6-1t*

BUSINESS CHANCE—An exceptional chance is offered active party or parties with some energy and $1,000 to invest to get a strictly respectable, permanent cash business that's easily managed, free from competition and get rich quick schemes, where with ordinary labor from $3,000 to $5,000 should be cleared yearly. Owner of this business invites the closest investigation in every way. Full particulars will be given at personal interview only, which can be had by addressing "Profitable," care of Star. de6-6t*

FURNISHED APARTMENT in The Carolina. Two rooms and bath. New, neat and clean. For rent to approved parties. Apply J. G. Wright & Son, Real Estate Agents. de5-3t

FOR SALE at a bargain, one 2-H.-P. gasoline engine and one Gould's Triplex pump, both as good as new. Apply to Lock Box 45, Chadbourn, N. C. de5-2t*

FOR SALE at a bargain. One gasoline launch, practically new. For further information, apply to Lock Box 45, Chadbourn, N. C. de5-2t*

ASK YOUR GROCER to send you a bottle of Polite's Pepper Sauce. The sauce of purity and quality. de5-1mo

THE MINISTERING CIRCLE of King's Daughters will hold their annual Christmas sale on Thursday, Dec. 7th, at 3:30 P. M. in the building formerly occupied by the Wilmington Savings & Trust Co. de3-4t

ST. AGNES' GUILD of St. James' Church will hold its annual Christmas sale of lingerie, fancy articles, dolls and candy Wednesday, 10:30 A. M., in vacant store, 215 Princess street. de3-3t

CHRISTMAS SALE—St. Mary's Guild will hold its annual sale on Wednesday afternoon, December 6th, beginning at 3 o'clock, at St. James' Parish House. de3-3t

FROST PROOF CABBAGE plants, grown from selected seed. Will make heads; tied in bunches and selected. Price $1.25 per thousand; five thousand and over, $1.00 per thousand, f.o.b. Meggetts. We have special cheap express rates to North and South Carolina points. Sea Island Plant and Seed Co., Meggetts, S. C. no30-eod6t

FOR SALE—Upon reasonable terms and low rate of interest, on deferred payments, lot running from 2nd to 3rd streets, block 18; 1/6 of lots 3 and 4 in block 19; all of lots 3, 4, and part of 5, in block 20; all between Wright and Meares; store and dwelling corner 4th and Wright. Apply to Morris Bear & Bros. no23,26;de3,6,10,13-7t

SPECIALS at Pure Food Market: New sour krout, fine lettuce and celery. All kinds fresh meats; fine New River oysters and liver pudding; best of season. Pure Food Market, D. M. Davis, Prop. 'Phone 1493. se30-tf

UNREDEEMED shot guns of high grade makes; Utica, Remington, Fox, L. C. Smith, Sterling, at bargains. Give us a call before you buy. Uncle Charles' Pawn Shop, 16 South Front st., Yellow building. oc19-tf

THE GILBERT — Remodeled; newly furnished; all hotel conveniences. Front and Princess streets, junction of trolley lines; cars to beach and depot; steam heat; electric lights and hot water. Excellent cuisine and good service. Rates, $1.50 a day. Liberal discount to couples and people who stay longer. no4-tf

TO THE PUBLIC—Uncle Charles' pawn shop has moved to 16 S. Front street; look for the yellow building. my31-tf

FOR SALE—Tugboat, 52x13x6, engine, 8x15x15, boiler 125 lbs. Derrick Barge, 57x22x6, engine, derrick and water tank. Immediate delivery. Cheap. L. F. Hobbs, Norfolk, Va. de3-6t*

DRESSED TURKEYS, geese, chickens, etc. Extra nice fresh roe; very best of all pork sausage; country pig pork and veal; fancy veal. Celery, lettuce, spinach and cucumbers. Give us your orders today. We'll promise to please. Palace Market Co., 'Phone 72. de2-tf

WANTED—Lumber Buyer to travel Eastern North Carolina, buying North Carolina Pine Lumber. Address P. O. Box 702, New Bern, N. C. no30-1mo

A LADY'S PRIDE and delight—a nice umbrella. I have them from $5.00 to $25.00. J. T. Burke, The Jeweler. no29-tf

FOR SALE—Just arrived, horses and mules. Mules from 900 to 1,300 lbs. Horses, 800 to 1,000. Some good drivers. Every animal must be as represented, or money refunded. James J. Darby, Orange, between Water and Front. no30-12t

PRICES AND QUALITY guaranteed. If you want something good, call to see me. J. T. Burke, 27 South Front street. no29-tf

SECOND HAND square piano for sale. In good order. Cheap to cash purchaser. Address "Piano," care Star Office. se15-tf

1132 IS THE NUMBER to call for plumbing. The big force we put on last week cleared our books of repair work. Now we are ready for your orders. D. L. T. Capps Plumbing Co., J. B. Griffith, Mgr., 130 Market street. oc15-tf

Cheques Check

It is a well established fact that the use of cheques in payment oc accounts checks unnecessary expenditures. But few persons keep a careful and complete record of money paid out.

In these days practically everything may be paid by cheque; your stubs are a complete journal of your purchases and payments. By studying your stubs you find that the little unnecessary expenditures become formidable when added together.

Any of the officers of this Bank would be pleased to discuss the matter of a personal checking account with you.

American National Bank

Wilmington, N. C.
"A FINANCIAL STRONGHOLD."

de5-tf

FORTIFY YOUR SAVINGS

Savings accumulated with thrift, perseverance, and self-denial, should be fortified against the time of business unrest or financial crisis by depositing them promptly and regularly in our bank, where their safety is absolutely assured by our conservative banking methods.

Our funds are administered with utmost regard for the depositors' interests, and a wide margin of security provided. Fortified with the strength of our bank, your principal is safe, and interest compounded insures a steady income.

The Atlantic Trust & Banking Co.

Southern Building, Opposite Postoffie.
4 per cent on savings accounts or 90 day Certificates of Deposit.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

de3-tf

Holiday Goods!

471 Boxes L. L. Raisins
181 Boxes Evaporated Peaches
111 Boxes California Prunes
117 Boxes Mixed Nuts
47 Bbls. Apples
53 Boxes Oranges
27 Cases Seeded Raisins
17 Bbls. Stick Candy
67 Pails Cheap Mixture
46 Pails Fancy Candy
27 Pails Butter Kisses
42 Pails Chocolate Drops

W. B. COOPER

Member Trade Extension Association.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

Starting on Monday, October 30th, Steamer Lisbon will load every Monday and Thursday for points along the Cape Fear river as far as Elizabethtown. Returning to the city every Wednesday and Saturday.

Passengers and Freights will have personal attention.

W. D. BLIZZARD,
Master.

The Howard Watch

THIS Christmas is surely the time to gratify for him one of his dearest wishes—*to own a HOWARD WATCH.*

Not that he hasn't a watch of some kind already.

But the higher up a man gets in the councils of the business and professional world the more HOWARD owners he finds among his associates.

It is brought home to him more and more that the HOWARD has a distinctive standing among the leading men of all callings and occupations.

And when a man once absorbs the prestige of the HOWARD—when he realizes what "HOWARD time" is and the service it performs in the world's affairs, any other watch becomes a good bit of a makeshift.

Through its seventy years' career the HOWARD has come to be known as *the finest practical timepiece in the world.*

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch—from the 17-jewel (*double roller*) in a Crescent or Jas. Boss gold-filled case at $40, to the "EDWARD HOWARD" model (23-jewel, 18K solid gold case) at $350—is *fixed* at the factory and a printed ticket attached.

Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town and talk to him. Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD. The jeweler who can is a good man to know.

Admiral Sigsbee has written a little book, "The Log of the HOWARD Watch," giving the record of his own HOWARD in the U. S. Navy. You'll enjoy it. Drop us a post-card, Dept. , and we'll send you a copy.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS, Boston, Mass.

These Celebrated Watches are For Sale in Wilmington By

A. O. SCHUSTER

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.

104 N. Front St. **'Phone 663.**